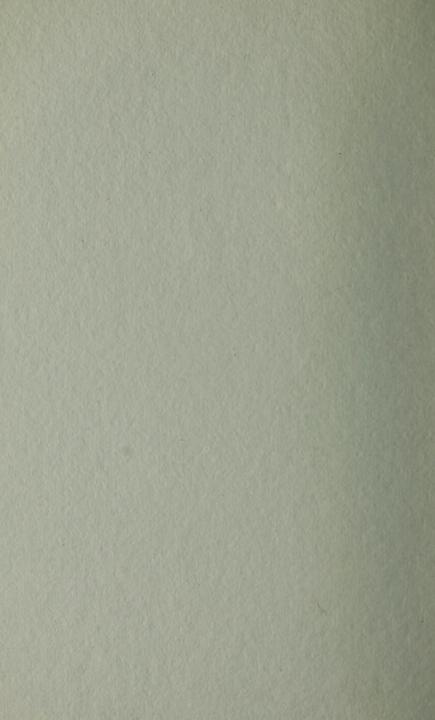
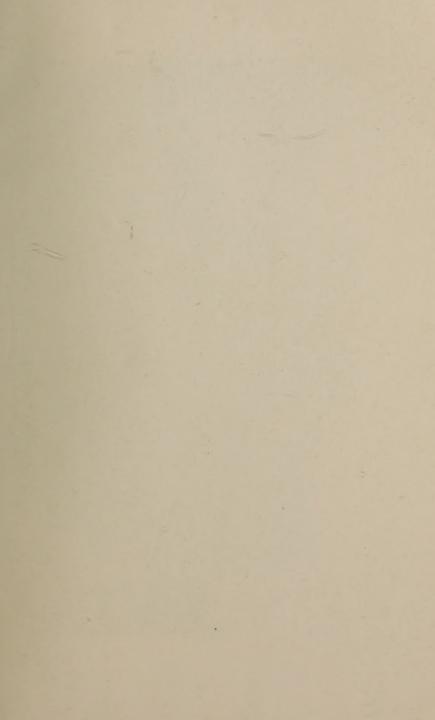
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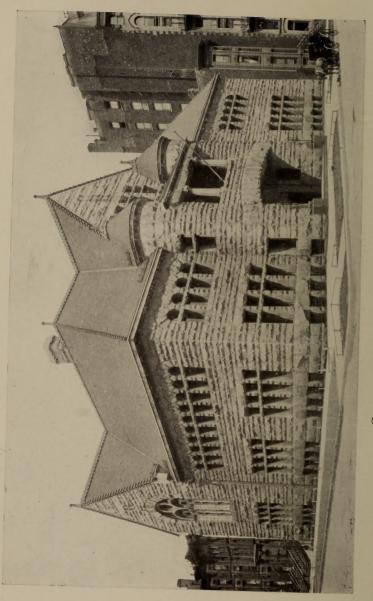
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1911











ORIOAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING DEARBORN AVENUE AND WEST ONTARIO STREET

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CHARTER, CONSTITUTION BY-LAWS

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1911



PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1911

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MEMBERSHIP.

Membership in the Society may be had only upon recommendation of the Executive Committee. There is no entrance fee. Life membership, free from all dues, is five hundred dollars; annual membership twenty-five dollars. These payments carry with them the right to hold office, to vote, and take part in the proceedings of the Society; to the use of the Library and Reading-room; to admission to all lectures and entertainments, and to a copy of the Society's current publications.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the CHICAGO HIS-TORICAL SOCIETY, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, February 7th, 1857, the sum of

Officers and Members

OF THE

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1911-1912

PRESIDENT
THOMAS DENT

VICE-PRESIDENTS
WALTER C. NEWBERRY
CHARLES H. CONOVER

TREASURER ORSON SMITH

LIBRARIAN CAROLINE M. McILVAINE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THOMAS DENT, CHAIRMAN, ex officio

Term ending November, 1912 SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, Jr. EDWARD L. RYERSON

Term ending November, 1913 OTTO L. SCHMIDT *SEYMOUR MORRIS

Term ending November, 1914 GEORGE MERRYWEATHER WILLIAM A. FULLER

Term ending November, 1915 CLARENCE A. BURLEY CHARLES F. GUNTHER

^{*}To finish unexpired term of Walter C. Newberry, elected First Vice-President.

TRUSTEES OF THE GILPIN FUND
EUGENE H. FISHBURN
CLARENCE A. BURLEY
WALTER L. FISHER
THE PRESIDENT and
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

ex officiis

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE CHARLES H. CONOVER CLARENCE A. BURLEY SEYMOUR MORRIS POTTER PALMER, JR. JOHN P. WILSON, JR. FRANK G. LOGAN

SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FINANCE

Mr. Ryerson Mr. Fuller

Mr. Burley

HOUSE AND COLLECTIONS

MR. KERFOOT

Mr. Ryerson General Newberry

LIBRARIES

Mr. Merryweather

Dr. SCHMIDT Mr. Morris

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

DR. SCHMIDT

Mr. Gunther

MR. KERFOOT

PUBLICATION

DR. SCHMIDT

MR. MERRYWEATHER

MR. BURLEY

AUDITING

MR. FULLER

MR. GUNTHER

MR. MORRIS

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

Ayer, Edward Everett
Bartlett, Adolphus Clay
Crane, Richard Teller
Harris, Joseph
Hutchinson, Charles Lawrence
MacChesney, Nathan William
McCormick, Cyrus Hall
McCormick, Nettie Fowler
Nickerson, Samuel Mayo
Pearsons, Daniel Kimball
Ryerson, Martin Antoine
Schmidt, Otto Leopold
Skinner, Elizabeth
Skinner, Frederika
Smith, Byron Laflin

LIFE MEMBERS

BLATCHFORD, ELIPHALET WICKES COBB. HENRY IVES FARNAM, WILLIAM WHITMAN GREENEBAUM, HENRY HILLEBRAND, GERHARD H. HONORE, HENRY H. IEWETT. ELLEN ROUNTREE KERFOOT, SAMUEL HUMES, IR. LEITER, JOSEPH LOWDEN, FRANK ORREN LYTTON, HENRY CHARLES OGDEN, WILLIAM BUTLER PAGE, BENJAMIN VAUGHAN PALMER, HONORE ROBERTS, JAMES HENRY SEIPP. CATHARINA ORB

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Adams. George Everett ADSIT. CHARLES CHAPIN ALLEN. BENJAMIN ARMOUR, JOHN OGDEN BAKER, ALFRED LANDON BANNARD, HENRY CLAY BARNARD, FREDERICK BARTHOLOMAY, HENRY, IR. BARTON, ENOS MELANCTHON BEALE, WILLIAM GERRISH BEIFELD, JOSEPH Bentley, Cyrus BLAINE, ANITA McCORMICK BLAIR. EDWARD TYLER BLAIR, SARAH SEYMOUR BLATCHFORD, PAUL BLISS, SAMUEL EUGENE BLOUNT, FRED MEACHAM BOWMAN, ERNEST M. BRYAN, ALFRED C. BRYAN, FREDERICK WILLIAM BRYAN, JOHN CHARLES BUCKINGHAM, EBENEZER BUFFINGTON, EUGENE JACKSON Bunn, John Whitfield BURLEY, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BURTON, LEGRAND STERLING BUSH, WILLIAM H. BUTLER, EDWARD BURGESS BUTZ, OTTO CASPER BYLLESBY, H. M. CALHOUN, WILLIAM JAMES CANNON, THOMAS H.

CARPENTER. GEORGE BENJAMIN CARR. CLYDE M. CARRY. EDWARD FRANCIS CARTER. HELEN LESLIE CARUTHERS, KATE SOAPER CHALMERS, WILLIAM JAMES CHATFIELD-TAYLOR, HOBART CHATFIELD CHENEY, CHARLES EDWARD CLARK, STEWART CLARKE, SAMUEL J. CONOVER, CHARLES HOPKINS CONOVER, HENRY BOARDMAN Couch. IRA I. COX. RENSSELAER W. CRANE, CHARLES RICHARD CRANE, R. T., JR. CRILLY, DANIEL FRANCIS CURTISS, CHARLES CHAUNCEY DAVIS. NATHAN SMITH Dawes, Charles G. DEERING, CHARLES DEERING. WILLIAM DEFREES, JOSEPH HOLTON DEKOVEN, ANNIE LARRABEE DELANO, FREDERIC ADRIAN DENT, THOMAS DICK, ALBERT BLAKE DICKINSON, ALBERT DONNELLEY, THOMAS E. DUMMER, WILLIAM FRANCIS EBERHARDT, MAX ECKHART, BERNARD A. EWEN, JOHN MEIGGS FARWELL, JOHN VILLARS FERGUS, GEORGE HARRIS FERGUS, ROBERT COLLYER

FIELD, STANLEY FISHBURN, EUGENE HEALD FISHER, LUCIUS GEORGE FISHER, WALTER LOWRIE FORGAN, DAVID ROBERTSON FORGAN, JAMES BERWICK FORSYTH. ROBERT FRANKEL, JULIUS FREER, ARCHIBALD E. FULLER, OLIVER FRANKLYN FULLER, WILLIAM ALDEN GARDNER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER GLESSNER, JOHN JACOB GODDARD, LEROY ALBERT GOODRICH, HORACE ATWATER GOODSPEED, WESTON ARTHUR GREEN. WILLIAM OGDEN GREENLEE, RALPH STEBBINS GUNTHER, CHARLES FREDERICK GURLEY, WILLIAM W. HAMBLETON, CHALKLEY JAY HAMILL, ERNEST ALFRED HAMILTON, DAVID GILBERT HAMILTON, HENRY EDWARD HARDIN, MARTIN D. HARRIS, GEORGE BACON HARRIS, NORMAN WAITE HARRISON, WILLIAM PRESTON HASKELL, FREDERICK TUDOR HEAD. FRANKLIN HARVEY HEWITT, CHARLES MORGAN HIBBARD, WILLIAM GOLD, JR. HILLIS, DAVID M. HINES, EDWARD HITCHCOCK, ANNIE McClure HOLABIRD, WILLIAM

HOPKINS, JOHN PATRICK HUGHITT, MARVIN HULBURD, CHARLES HENRY HUNT, ROBERT WOOLSTON INSULL, SAMUEL ISHAM, GEORGE SNOW ISHAM, KATHERINE SNOW ISHAM, RALPH IONES, DAVID BENNETT IONES, THOMAS DAVIES KEEP, CHAUNCEY KEEP. HARRIET S. KELLEY, WILLIAM EDWARD KERFOOT, WILLIAM DALE KIMBALL, EUGENE S. KING. FRANCIS KIRK. WALTER RADCLIFFE KISER, JOHN W. LATHROP, BRYAN LAWSON, VICTOR FREMONT LAY. ALBERT TRACY LEFENS, THIES JACOB LEICHT, EDWARD ALBERT LINCOLN, ROBERT TODD LOGAN. FRANK G. LORD, JOHN BROCKETT McConnell, Charles Henry McCormick, Harold Fowler McCormick, Stanley McIlvaine, William Dickson McKinlock, George Alexander McMullin, Frank Roswell MADLENER, ALBERT F. Manierre, George MARK. CLAYTON MASON, JULIAN STARKWEATHER

MAYER, LEVY MERRYWEATHER. GEORGE MILLER, DARIUS MILLER, JOHN STOCKER Morgan, Fred William MORRIS. EDWARD Morris, Seymour Morron, John R. MORTON, JOY MORTON, MARK MULLIKEN, CHARLES HENRY MUNROE, CHARLES A. NELSON, FANNY BENNETT NEWBERRY, WALTER CASS NEWMAN, JACOB Noyes, LAVERNE W. OAKLEY. HORACE SWEENEY Otis, Charles Tillinghast OTIS, LUCIUS JAMES PALMER, POTTER, JR. PAYNE, JOHN BARTON PEABODY, FRANCIS STUYVESANT PECK, FERDINAND WYTHE Peck. George R. PECK, KATE TYRRELL PETERSON, PAUL CHRISTIAN PIKE, EUGENE SAMUEL PORTER, GEORGE FRENCH PORTER, HENRY H., IR. QUAN, HENRY W. REHM, WILLIAM HENRY REND, WILLIAM PATRICK REYNOLDS, GEORGE M. RIPLEY, EDWARD PAYSON ROSENFELD, MAURICE Rosenwald, Julius

RUBENS, HARRY RUNNELLS, JOHN SUMNER RUSSELL, EDWARD PERRY RYERSON, EDWARD LARNED SANFORD, EDWARD H. SCHAFFNER, JOSEPH SCHMIDT, FRED M. SCHMIDT, RICHARD ERNEST SCHNEIDER, OTTO C. SCOTT. FRANK HAMLINE SCOTT, ROBERT LINDSAY SEIPP. WILLIAM CONRAD SHORTALL, JOHN LOUIS SIMPSON, JAMES SMITH. ANNA RICE SMITH, DELAVAN SMITH, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SMITH. FREDERICK BELCHER SMITH, ORSON Snow, Helen E. SPOOR, JOHN ALDEN SPRAGUE, ALBERT ARNOLD Sprague, Albert Arnold, 2nd STEWART, PRITCHARD STONE, JAMES SAMUEL SUNNY, BERNARD EDWARD SWIFT, EDWARD F. THORNE, CHARLES HALLETT TUTTLE, FREDERICK BULKLEY WACKER, CHARLES HENRY WALKER, ELIA MARSH WALKER, HENRY H. WALKER, JAMES RANSOM WALKER, WILLIAM BENTLEY WARNER, EZRA J. WATKINS, ELIAS MARVIN

Weber, Herman
Wegg, David Spencer
Wells, Frederick Latimer
West, Anna Sheldon Ogden
Willing, Mark Skinner
Wilmarth, Mary Jane Hawes
Wilson, John P.
Wilson, John P., Jr.
Wolf, Henry Milton
Wolff, Harold Witte

HONORARY MEMBERS

Adams, Charles Francis
Cullom, Shelby Moore
Draper, Andrew Sloan
James, Edmund Janes
Jameson, John Franklin
Jones, Fernando
Roosevelt, Theodore
Stevenson, Adlai Ewing
Whitehouse, Frederic Cope

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALVORD, CLARENCE WALWORTH ANDERSON, HENRY C. L. APPLETON, EDWARD DALE ATKINSON, ELEANOR BAKER, GEORGE HALL BARTON, EDMUND MILLS BASKIN, OLIVER LAWRENCE BEAUBIEN, FRANK GORDON BEER, WILLIAM BEERS, JOHN HOBART BONBRIGHT, DANIEL BOND, CHARLES FREDERICK BOND, MARY ESTHER BOND, SHADRACH CUTHBERT BOND, THOMAS WILLIAM BOURLAND, BENJAMIN LANGFORD TODD BRENNAN, GEORGE ALBERT Brown, Edward Osgood BROWN, SAMUEL LOCKWOOD BRUWAERT, EDMOND BURKE, JOHN CRYSOSTOM BURNHAM, JOHN HOWARD BURTON, CLARENCE MONROE BUSHNELL, DAVID IVES CAMPBELL, CHARLES BISHOP CARR, CLARK EZRA CHAPMAN, ARMS SPAFARD CHAPMAN, CHARLES C. CHAPMAN, FRANK M. CHETLAIN, AUGUSTUS LOUIS CLINTON, JOHN WATERBURY COLBERT, ELIAS COLE, HARRY ELLSWORTH COOK, FREDERICK FRANCIS

Cox, Isaac Joslin CRANE, FRANK W. CURREY, JOSIAH SEYMOUR DEWOLF, EDWARD P. Doughty, ARTHUR G. Douglas, Walter Bond DUNN, IACOB PIATT DURRETT, REUBEN THOMAS DUTTON, MARSHALL MARTIN EARLE, CLARENCE ARTHUR EASTMAN, FRANCIS AMBROSE FERTIG. JAMES WALTER Franklin, Marian Scott GARDINER, ASA BIRD GORDON, ELEANOR KINZIE GOSSELIN, AMEDEE E. GREELEY, SAMUEL SEWELL GREEN, SAMUEL ABBOTT GREENE. EVARTS BOUTELL GROVER, FRANK REED HARDEN, WILLIAM HART. WILLIAM OCTAVE HAYES. HARRIET HAYDEN HIGINBOTHAM, HARLOW NILES HUBBARD, ADOLPHUS SKINNER HUBBARD, ELIJAH KENT HULL, HORACE JAMES, JAMES ALTON IONES. ARTHUR EDWARDS KELTON, DWIGHT H. KINNEY, HENRY CLAY KOHLSAAT, HERMAN HENRY LEBEAU, EMILY BEAUBIEN LEONARD, EDWARD FRANCKE LEWIS, BENJAMIN F. LONG. JOHN TURNER

McClurg, GILBERT McClurg, Virginia Donaghe McCord, David Ross McGEE, W J McGovern, James I. MARTIN, JOSEPH STANLEY MEESE, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MENARD, PETER ABIJAH MILLS. WILLIAM C. MITCHELL, WILLIAM ARTHUR RIGHT OAKLEAF, JOSEPH B. ONAHAN, WILLIAM JAMES O'SHAUGHNESSY, THOMAS A. PAGE, WALTER HINES PAINE, CLARENCE SUMNER PARKER, EDWARD JARVIS PEET, STEPHEN DENISON PETITCLERE, EMMA L. PHILLIMORE, WILLIAM P. W. PRENTISS, MILDRED JENKINS PUTNAM. ELIZABETH DUNCAN RADEBAUGH, WILLIAM REDMOND, LILY MELDRUM REED. CHARLES BERT Rose, James Alexander SAYLER, HARRY LINCOLN SCHARF, ALBERT FREDERICK SCHUPP, PHILIP C. SELBY, PAUL SMITH, PERRY HIRAM, JR. SMITH, VALENTINE SPARKS, EDWIN ERLE STEVENS, FRANK EVERETT STEWARD, JOHN FLETCHER STEWART, JUDD SWEARINGEN, JAMES STRODE

THACHER, EDWARD STRODE
THWAITES, REUBEN GOLD
UPTON, GEORGE PUTNAM
VAN NAME, ADDISON
WALKER, EDWIN SAWYER
WATSON, ELIZA LUCRETIA BOND
WELLS, ALBERT EMORY
WHISTLER, GARLAND NELSON
WILLARD, SAMUEL
WILSON, JAMES GRANT
WOOD, JAMES WHISTLER

CHARTER.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Whereas, it is conducive to the public good of a State to encourage such institutions as have for their object to collect and preserve the memorials of its founders and benefactors, as well as the historical evidences of its progress in settlement and population, and in the arts, improvements, and institutions which distinguish a civilized community, and to transmit the same for the instruction and benefit of future generations:

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That William H. Brown, William B.Ogden, J. Young Scammon, Mason Brayman, Mark Skinner, Geo. Manierre, John H. Kinzie, J. V. Z. Blaney, E. I. Tinkham, J. D. Webster, W. A. Smallwood, V. H. Higgins, N. S. Davis, Charles H. Ray, S. D. Ward, M. D. Ogden, F. Scammon, E. B. McCagg, and William Barry, all of the City of Chicago, who have associated for the purpose aforesaid, be and are hereby formed into and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY," and that they and their successors, and such others as shall be legally elected by them as their associates, shall be and continue a body politic and corporate, by that name, forever.

SEC. 2. Said Society shall have power to elect a President, and all necessary officers, and shall have one common seal, and the same may break, change and renew at pleasure; and, as a body politic and corporate, by the name aforesaid, may sue and be sued, and prosecute and defend suits, both in law and equity, to final judgment and execution.

SEC. 3. The said Society shall have power to make all orders and by-laws for governing its members and property, not repugnant to the laws of this State; and may expel, disfranchise, or suspend any member, who, by his misconduct, shall be rendered unworthy, or who shall neglect or refuse to observe the rules and by-laws of this Society.

SEC. 4. The said Society may, from time to time, establish rules for electing officers and members, and also times and places for holding meetings; and is hereby

empowered to take and hold real or personal estate, by gift, grant, devise, or purchase, or otherwise, and the same, or any part thereof, to alien and convey.

- SEC. 5. The said Society shall have power to elect corresponding and honorary members thereof, in the various parts of this State and of the several United States, and also in foreign countries, at their discretion: *Provided*, however, that the number of resident members of said Society shall never exceed sixty; and William H. Brown, or any other person named in this act, is hereby authorized and empowered to notify and call together the first meeting of said Society; and the same Society, when met, shall agree upon a method for calling further meetings, and may have power to adjourn from time to time, as may be found necessary.
- SEC. 6. Members of the Legislature of this State, in either branch, and Judges of the Supreme Court, and officers of State, shall and may have free access to said Society's library and cabinet.
- SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 7, 1857.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, APPROVED FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

- Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That section five (5) of the act, to which this is an amendment, be so amended that said Society shall have power to increase the number of its resident members, from time to time, to any number that shall by it be deemed expedient.
- SEC. 2. The said Society shall have power to borrow money and mortgage its real estate to secure the same, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be used in completing and paying for the buildings now in process of erection on the real estate of said Society. And the real estate and property of said Society shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 30, 1867.

CONSTITUTION.

Adopted, 1856.
Revised, November 29, 1870.
Amended, January 16, 1883.
Revised, November 21, 1893.
Amended, November 20, 1906.
Amended, November 21, 1911.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECTS.

This Society shall be called the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Its object shall be to institute and encourage historical inquiry, to collect and preserve the materials of history, and to spread historical information, especially concerning the Northwestern States.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. This Society shall be composed of Honorary Life, Life, Annual, Honorary, and Corresponding members, all of whom shall be elected by ballot of the Executive Committee, unless by unanimous consent they shall be elected by a viva-voce vote cast at a regular meeting by twelve legally qualified voters. Two adverse ballots of the Executive Committee shall reject a candidate.

SEC. 2. The dues for membership shall be as follows: For Life-Membership, five hundred dollars payable in money, or by services rendered or donations made, and publicly declared by resolution of the Executive Committee to exceed that amount in value to the Society: and for Annual Membership, twenty-five dollars per annum, the dues for the first fiscal year being payable within one month after election to membership and notice of such election; provided, that when such election shall occur after January first, the dues for the balance of said fiscal year shall be for the proportionate part of the twenty-five dollars, and payable within thirty days after such election and notice.

Persons who have heretofore made, or shall hereafter make, voluntary contribution of one thousand dollars or more to the Society's funds, or donations publicly declared by resolution of the Executive Committee to be of that

value to the Society's collections, may be elected Honorary Life Members, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee.

The President and Secretary shall issue a Diploma, under seal of the Society, and certifying the class of membership, to each member elected, upon payment of the dues.

SEC. 3. The right to hold office and vote, and to take any part in the proceedings of the Society, shall be accorded to and may be exercised only by the members

of the three classes first hereinbefore named.

SEC. 4. Before any person be elected a member by the Executive Committee such person shall be proposed by two members of the Society, and the name of such proposed member and the proposers shall have been posted for at least two weeks.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and an Executive Committee, consisting of the President of the Society, ex-officio, who shall be the chairman thereof, and eight others, all of which aforenamed officers shall be members of the Society, and also a Treasurer, a Librarian, and a Secretary.

SEC. 2. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings for one year, and shall respectively remain in office until the election

of their successors.

They shall perform such duties as are common to such officers or as may be prescribed in the By-Laws. Vacancies occurring from any cause in any of these offices may be filled by ballot at any special meeting, notice of such election being given in the notice of such meeting.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meetings, two members of which shall, from the time of the first election hereunder, hold their office until the next annual election of officers; two of them until the second such election; two of them until the third such election; and two of them until the fourth such election. The terms for which the first members so chosen at the first election shall hold their office, shall be determined by lot immediately after such election.

SEC. 4. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected by ballot two persons to fill the places vacant by the expiration of the term of those heretofore elected as members of the Executive Committee, and of those who shall hereafter be elected such members.

On the expiration of the term of any of the members of said committee, their successors shall be elected by

ballot for the term of four years.

Vacancies in the Executive Committee during an unexpired term, caused by death, resignation, removal from office, or inability to act, may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of said committee, until the succeeding annual election, at which time such vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as members of said committee are elected for the full term of their office.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee, constituted above, shall alone hold, manage, administer, and control all the money, property, effects, and affairs of the Society: and said committee may appoint a Treasurer, a Librarian, a Secretary, and such assistants and employes in the service of the Society as to said committee may seem fit; and may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of such officers, assistants and employes; and said committee may make investments of the Society's funds, provided that no fund bequeathed to or held by the Society for a specific purpose shall be appropriated to or used for any other purpose, and provided further that said committee shall not incur any liability on the part of said Society in any one year which shall exceed its annual income; and it shall be the duty of said committee to make an annual report to the Society of all its acts and doings.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business relating to the affairs of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of November in each year, and the fiscal year of the Society shall begin with the first day of November in each year and end with the thirty-first day of the following October.

SEC. 2. The regular meetings shall be held at such times and conducted in such manner as shall be pre-

scribed in the By-Laws and directed by the Executive Committee, provided no such regular meeting shall occur at the same time with the annual meeting.

SEC. 3. At the annual meetings not less than twelve members having the right to vote, and at the special business meetings not less than seven such members

shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. Special meetings and special business meetings may be called by the President, or, in case of his absence, by one of the Vice-Presidents, of which due notice shall be given at least two days beforehand.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-third vote at any annual or special meeting; provided that a printed or written copy of the proposed alterations or amendments shall have accompanied the notice of the meeting at which they shall be acted upon; and provided further that not less than twelve members having the right to vote shall be present when such vote is taken.

BY-LAWS.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ART. I. SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and call such special meetings and special business meetings as he may deem necessary, or as he may, in writing, be requested to call by five members of the Society.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents in the order of their seniority, shall perform the duties of the President in the case of the absence of the President from the meetings

of the Society or from Chicago.

SEC. 3. The Executive Committee may adopt such rules for their own action not in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, as they may find most convenient and necessary.

- ART. II. SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of each of the following named months, to-wit: January, April and October.
- SEC. 2. The annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday of November, the precise hour in the case of this and all other meetings of the Society being designated by the President and stated in the notice of the meeting.
- SEC. 3. The exercises of the regular and special meetings of the Society shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, and in general conformity with the objects of the Society.
- SEC. 4. The order of business at the special business meetings of the Society shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the next preceding business meeting.

2. Reports of Officers.

3. Reports of Committees.

Election of new members.
 Deferred business.

6. New business.

SEC. 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Society shall be as follows:

Reading the minutes of the next preceding meeting.

2. Reports of Officers.

3. Reports of Committees and Trustees.

4. Election of new members.

5. Election of Officers.

6. Deferred business.

7. New business.

MEMBERSHIP.

ART. III. SECTION 1. The dues of the annual members of the Society shall be payable annually in advance on the third Tuesday of November in each year.

SEC. 2. Should the dues of any member remain unpaid for the space of one month, the Executive Committee shall notify him in writing, that unless his dues are paid within one month from the date of such notice his membership shall cease, and unless such dues are paid

pursuant to such notice, or such default is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, such person shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Society.

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENTS.

ART. IV. The By-Laws in whole or in part may be suspended during any special business or annual meeting, by vote of a majority of the members present at any such meeting. The By-Laws may be amended on the same conditions prescribed for amending the Constitution.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING November 21, 1911.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held in the Reading Room of the Society's Building at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, November 21, 1911, pursuant to notice given, as provided by its Constitution.

The year's work of the Society was characterized by its large and unique special exhibitions, which, in themselves of great interest, are serving to bring an increasing number of visitors to the Building, thereby introducing them to the Society's many treasures and activities. The ignorance of the latter on the part of many Chicagoans is often apparent and furnishes us the incentive for using every means to attract attention to the Society's purposes and Building. The Society has participated to much advantage in several expositions in the city, for details of which readers are earnestly requested to consult the Librarian's Report. This work is to be enlarged in the present year.

Attention is also directed to the changes in the Stickney Library, whereby the Elizabeth Hammond Stickney Fund is increased by a considerable amount. The Society is indebted to Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., for the initiative in this matter.

As the coming year is the centennial of the Fort Dearborn Massacre, which forms such an important historical mark in Chicago's existence, the Executive Committee contemplates, among other means of commemoration, the publication of a book on the subject. With this in view the Publication Committee has placed in the hands of Professor M. M. Quaife the preparation of an exhaustive treatise on the Indian and military conditions in the Chicago area previous to the outbreak and on the evacuation of Fort Dearborn.

Annual Meeting—(Continued)

Before the close of the year it is also hoped to have the publication of another work well under way, namely, the Records of St. Anne's Parish, one of the documents of early French Illinois history, which the Honorable Walter B. Douglas, of St. Louis, a Corresponding Member, has kindly undertaken to edit, with annotations, for the Society.

The Society was called to order by President Dent in the central arcade of the Gilpin Library, as the War Exhibit was still occupying all the available space in the other rooms of the Building.

On motion of Mr. Mason, seconded by Mr. Gunther, Dr. Schmidt was elected to act as Secretary of the Meeting.

The following members were present: Clarence A. Burley, William H. Bush, Charles Edward Cheney, Thomas Dent, Eugene H. Fishburn, Julius Frankel, Charles F. Gunther, Julian Mason, George Merry-weather, Charles Henry Mulliken, Walter C. Newberry, Edward H. Sanford, Frederick M. Schmidt, Otto L. Schmidt, Richard E. Schmidt, also the Librarian.

The first order of business being the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, Mr. Burley moved, seconded by Mr. Gunther, that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, as the proceedings had been published in the 1910 Year-Book and distributed among the members; there being no objection, it was so ordered by The President.

The next order of business was Reports of Officers, the originals of which were on the Secretary's table; they had been printed in pamphlet form and were distributed to the members present.

The Secretary of the Meeting then presented the Executive Committee's Report, as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1911.

To the Members of the Chicago Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN:—The Executive Committee, in conformity with the Society's Constitution, has the honor to submit its Annual Report as follows:

FUNDS

The Society's Funds consist of the General Fund, representing the membership dues, gifts of friends and some small sums obtained by the sale of its publications, and the Special Funds, twelve in number, of which ten were created through bequests by generous testators who valued the future and the mission of the Society. Two Funds have their origin in donations that were in the course of time transferred to Special Funds with special purposes, the one bearing the name of the original donor, the Marshall Field Fund, and the other having the name of one of the larger purchases of the Society, the James K. Polk Diary Fund. During the past year no new special fund was added but through the thoughtfulness of Mrs Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., the Elizabeth Hammond Stickney Fund was very materially increased.

The General Fund is used for the maintenance of the Society's Building, the care of its Collections, the management of its ordinary business, lectures, exhibitions and so forth.

The Special Funds are used according to the specifications of gift, mainly for the purchase of books, bookbinding and the printing of the Society's publications. Al-

Funds—(Continued)

though the income from these various sources is managed with scrupulous economy, only the necessary business can be done at times in order that the savings of one period may allow a greater undertaking at another time. Thus the contemplated publication of two books in the coming year has enforced some accumulation of funds so that the ventures may be made without assuming debts.

These measures are unavoidable until the financial condition of the Society shall become such that it may step out into public action more frequently than in the past. This subject will be treated in another part of the Report.

The Henry D. Gilpin Fund (\$67,760.73 as per their report) is under the exclusive care and management of trustees appointed under the will of Henry D. Gilpin. The income from this fund, as paid to the Society by said trustees, is applied entirely to the maintenance of the Gilpin Library. The present trustees are Eugene H. Fishburn, Clarence A. Burley and Walter L. Fisher, and the President and First Vice-President of the Society, exofficis. A full statement of the fund is given in the report of these trustees, presented herewith on page 465.

THE JONATHAN BURR FUND consists of a legacy of \$2,000 from the late Jonathan Burr, the income to be used in payment of printing the Society's publications. It is invested in a cottage and twenty-one lots in the Town of Calumet, acquired in settlement of a note secured by trust deed on said lots.

Received rent on Trowbridge Property	59 35
Paid General Fund (taxes and repairs advanced)	\$48.75
Paid General Fund (printing)	10.60
	\$59.35 \$59.35

THE PHILO CARPENTER FUND consists of a legacy of \$1,000 from the late Philo Carpenter, the income to be devoted to binding books and periodicals. It is invested in a \$1,000 five per cent bond of the Commonwealth Electric Company. The account stands as follows:

Funds—(Continued)

Available balance on hand, Oct. 31, 1910..\$68.97
Received interest on bonds............ 50.00
Paid into General Fund on account binding \$118.97

\$118.97 \$118.97

The Marshall Field Fund consists of \$10,000, being the proceeds of the sale to the United States Government for the Library of Congress, of the eleven volumes of papers of President James Madison, which were purchased by Mr. Edward G. Mason in 1893 for the Society, with funds donated for that purpose by Mr. Marshall Field. By resolution of the Executive Committee it was voted that this fund should remain intact and the income therefrom be used toward defraying the expenses of editing, printing and distributing the Society's publications. The Fund is now invested in:

Five \$1,000 four per cent Atchison, Topeka and Santa

Fé Railroad Company's bonds.

Five \$1,000 four per cent Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company's bonds. The premium and accrued interest amounting to \$76.14 on these bonds were advanced out of the General Fund.

The account of this Fund stands as follows:

Received interest on bonds......\$400.00

Paid General Fund (premium and interest advanced on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company's bonds)....\$76.14

Available balance on hand, Oct. 31, 1911...\$323.86

\$400.00 \$400.00

THE T. MAURO GARRETT FUND consists of \$1,000 bequeathed to the Society by the late T. Mauro Garrett, and is invested in a \$1,000 five per cent bond of the Commonwealth Electric Company. The account stands as follows:

Received interest on bonds......\$50.00

Paid into General Fund.....\$50.00

THE HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON FUND is a bequest of \$1,000 from the late Huntington W. Jackson. It is invested in a \$1,000 five per cent bond of the Commonwealth

Funds—(Continued)

Electric Company. The following statement shows the condition of the fund:

Available balance on hand, Oct 31, 1910.\$156.14 Received interest on bonds............ 50.00

Available balance on hand \$206.14

\$206.14 \$206.14

THE POLK DIARY FUND of \$3,500 was created out of the proceeds of the sale to the United States Government for the Library of Congress, of the twenty-four volumes of diary and the letters and papers of President James K. Polk purchased by the Society in 1901 with funds collected for that purpose. By order of the Executive Committee it has been set aside, the income to be used for defraying the expenses of editing, publishing and distributing the Society's publications, provided that such money as shall be necessary may be advanced towards the expenses of the publication of the Polk Diary, such advances to be repaid into the fund as promptly as possible out of the proceeds and profits of sales of said Diary. This Fund will increase in proportion to the sale of the James K. Polk Diary, published by the Society. A standard publication of this character is assured of a constant although slow demand and will in the course of a few years replenish the Fund. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Fund enabled the Society to give to the public this remarkable Diary in printed form, the four volumes of which were sent to every regular member of the Society in 1910. The account stands as follows:

In hands of Chairman of Publication Committee as per Annual Report,

1910\$2,000.00

Paid by Chairman of Publication Committee to A. C. McClurg & Co. balance due for publication Polk Diary

\$1.86**4.83** 173.33

Received from sale of Polk Diary... Available balance on hand Oct. 31, 1911

308.50

\$2,173.33 \$2,173.33

THE LUCRETIA POND FUND, being the proceeds of a bequest of real estate to the Society by Lucretia Pond, consists of a principal of \$13,500, the income to be used in the purchase of books, pamphlets and documents or pictures and paintings of historical interest. The fund is now invested in:

Funds—(Continued)

Four \$1,000 four and one-half per cent South Side Elevated Railway Company's bonds.

Eight \$1,000 five per cent People's Gas Light and Coke

Company's Refunding bonds.

One \$500 four per cent Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé

Railroad Company's bond.

One \$1,000 four per cent first mortgage Metropolitan

Elevated West Side Railway Company's bond.
The account of this fund stands as follows:

Available balance on hand, Oct. 31,

1910\$1,370.67

Received interest on bonds.......... 640.00

Paid General Fund on account books

purchased

Available balance on hand, Oct. 31,

\$ 374.25

1,636.42

\$2,010.67 \$2,010.67

The Elizabeth Hammond Stickney Fund consists of \$6,650.00. Of this sum five thousand dollars was bequeathed to the Society by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, as a Memorial to her husband, Mr. Edward Swan Stickney, the income to be used in maintaining the Stickney Library and making additions thereto. The nucleus of this Library was the private library of Mr. Stickney, also bequeathed to the Society by Mrs. Stickney. On account of the larger number of these books being on art, travel, philosophy and other subjects not allied to the work of the Society, Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., generously arranged, with all legal formality, a purchase of these books, with the express purpose of thereby increasing the principal of the Fund and thus adding to its usefulness to the Society.

The account of this fund stands as follows:

Available balance on hand, Oct. 31,

1910\$1,007.80

brary 1,650.00

Paid for "Photographs of Abraham

Lincoln," by F. H. Meserve, 1911.

Available balance on hand, Oct. 31, 1911

2,822.80

35.00

\$2,857.80 \$2,857.80

Funds—(Continued)

THE LUCRETIA J. TILTON FUND consists of \$3,000, bequeathed to the Society by the late Lucretia Jane Tilton, as a memorial to her husband, Lucian J. Tilton. It is invested in three \$1,000 five per cent bonds of the Chicago City Railway Company. The account stands as follows:

Received interest on bonds Paid into General Fund	\$150.00	\$ 150.00
Taid into Ocherai I und		φ100.00

THE ELIAS T. WATKINS FUND consists of \$5,000 bequeathed to the Society by the late Elias T. Watkins. The full amount is invested in five \$1,000 five per cent bonds of the Commonwealth Electric Company. The account stands as follows:

Received	interest c	on bonds	\$250.00	
Paid into	General	Fund		\$250.00

THE HENRY J. WILLING FUND consists of \$2,500 bequeathed to the Society by the late Henry Jenkens Willing. The full amount is invested in two \$1,000 City of Mobile, Alabama, four and one-half per cent bonds, and one \$500 four per cent bond of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. The following account shows the condition of this fund:

Received	interest on	bonds	\$110.00	
Paid into	General 1	Fund		\$110.00

THE GENERAL FUND, from which the general expenditures of the Society are made, is derived principally from the annual dues of members, together with such gifts as are made from time to time without special restrictions. The account of this fund stands as follows:

GENERAL FUND

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, Oct. 31, 1910\$	1,641.22	
Dues from Annual Members	5,192.00	
Trustees of Gilpin Fund	2,100.00	
Donations	77.25	
Received from Burr Fund	59.35	
Received from Carpenter Fund	118.97	
Received from Garrett, Tilton, Wat-		
kins and Willing Fund	560.00	
Received from Pond Fund for books	374.25	
Received for Society's publications	12.50	
Interest and other sources	123.22	
Repayment of interest and premium		
advanced on bonds purchased for		
Marshall Field Fund	76.14	
		\$10,334.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	3,981.16	
Repairs and betterments	307.28	
Printing proceedings, invitations, etc.	693.91	
Paid for binding and repairs on books	291.20	
Paid for books and periodicals	374.25	
Paving assessment	68.53	
General Expenses	2,940.92	
Cash on hand, Oct. 31, 1911	1,677.65	
		\$10,334.90

TRIAL BALANCE

OCTOBER 31, 1911.

	Dr.	Cr.
General Fund		\$227,677.65
Jonathan Burr Fund		2,000.00
Philo Carpenter Fund		1,000.00
Marshall Field Fund		10,323.86
T. Mauro Garrett Fund		1,000.00
Henry D. Gilpin Fund		67,760.73
Huntington W. Jackson Fund		1,206.14
Polk Diary Fund		308.50
Lucretia Pond Fund		15,136.42
Elizabeth H. Stickney Fund		7,822.80
Lucretia J. Tilton Fund		3,000.00
Elias T. Watkins Fund		5,000.00
Henry J. Willing Fund		2,500.00
Bills Receivable	\$ 1,000.00	
Bonds	42,000.00	
*Real Estate	227,000.00	
Trustees Henry D. Gilpin Fund	67,760.73	
†Cash	6,975.37	

\$344,736.10 \$344,736.10

[†]The cash on hand appears to be unusually large; this is not actually so, but due to the fact that it contains the sum of \$1,650.00 obtained from the sale of the Stickney Library, which was consummated just a few days before the close of the fiscal year before investment for the benefit of the permanent Elizabeth Hammond Stickney Fund could be made, according to the contract of the transfer. Furthermore, other Funds have been allowed to acemulate on account of the prospective publication by the Society of two volumes on historical subjects in the coming year, and also on account of necessary renovations of an extensive nature in the Building.

DIGEST OF TRIAL BALANCE.

FUND	Cash	Bills Rec'bl	Bonds	Real Estate	Trustees Gilpin Fund	TOTALS
General Jonathan Burr. Philo Carpenter Marshall Field T. Mauro Garrett. Henry D. Gilpin. Huntington W. Jackson Polk Diary Lucretia Pond Elizabeth H. Stickney. Lucretia J. Tilton. Elias T. Watkins. Henry J. Willing	\$1,677.65 323.86 206.14 308.50 1,636.42 2,822.80	\$1,000	\$ 1,000 10,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 5,000 3,000 5,000 2,500	\$225,000		\$227,677.65 2,000.00 1,000.00 10,323.86 1 000.00 67,760.73 1,206.14 308.50 15,136.42 7,822.80 3,000.00 5,000.00 2,500.00
Totals	\$6,975.37	\$1,000	\$42,000	\$227,000	\$67,760.73	\$344,736.10

The Treasurer's Report is appended, and appears on pages 466-467.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Chicago Historical Society and of Orson Smith, its Treasurer, for the year ending October 31, 1911, the vouchers for every disbursement, and the securities in the custody of the Treasurer, and that we find the same correct and as reported.

WILLIAM A. FULLER, CHARLES F. GUNTHER, Auditing Committee.

MEETINGS

Meetings of the Society have been held, and lectures and papers presented at intervals throughout the year, as follows:

Tuesday evening, November 15, 1910, the fifty-fourth annual meeting of this Society was held in the Readingroom, and is reported in full in the YEAR BOOK for 1910.

Tuesday evening, December 13, 1910, a special meeting held in the Lecture Hall was addressed by Frederic A. Starr, Professor of Anthropology of the University of Chicago, on the subject of The Archaeology of the Chicago Area. Illustrative of the address was an extensive exhibition of Indian weapons and utensils of the Chicago region, owned and brought together by Mr. Philip C. Schupp, of Bowmanville, probably the most complete in existence, and a series of original maps of Indian trails in the vicinity of Chicago, the work of Mr. Albert F. Scharf, an early resident who has been for many years engaged upon an archæological survey of this region. An audience of large proportions listened with intense interest to Professor Starr's remarks, which, with characteristic modesty, he confined almost entirely to eulogy of the work of Messrs. Scharf and Schupp, permitting himself only to draw broad general conclusions as to the civilization of the aborigines of the Mississippi valley. The exhibition was continued for several weeks for the benefit of school children and others, a special card of invitation being issued and a large attendance secured. Comment upon the exhibits will be found in the Librarian's Report.

On Tuesday evening, January 24, 1911, the MacDowell Memorial Pageant was reproduced for the Society and a distinguished gathering of friends through the medium of music, lantern slides, and a most valuable lecture by Mrs. Edward MacDowell, of Peterborough, N. H. The MacDowell pageant of August 16-20, 1910, was given in an open air amphitheater on a mountainside on the MacDowell

estate, in honor of the founders of Peterborough, and of Edward MacDowell, America's foremost composer, who had made his home among these people and on his death left his

farm as a perpetual home for other artists.

Owing to the inability of the President to preside on this occasion, Mr. George E. Adams of this Society, whose summer home is at Peterborough, introduced the speaker, and his few words of appreciative comment were so fitly and earnestly spoken that they added dignity to the occasion, and enabled the audience to grasp from the spectator's viewpoint, something of the marvellous beauty and impressiveness of this scene among the New Hampshire mountains.

On Tuesday evening, February 21, 1911, the Society held a special meeting in honor of Washington's Birthday. The address of the evening was given by James Alton James. Professor of History at Northwestern University, the subject being Illinois During the American Revolution. Professor James had but recently completed a thorough examination of the Draper manuscripts owned by the Wisconsin Historical Society, as well as the Virginia archives with special reference to the activities of George Rogers Clark. General Washington was in close touch with these movements, and the address treated of the relationship between the war in the West and in the East as directed by these leaders. Many incidents unfamiliar in print were cited, and the whole neglected epoch in Illinois history brought out in its proper light. It is evident that the Revolutionary histories of the future must include not merely the exploits of the seaboard colonies, but of the "Wilderness" as well.

An exhibition of Washingtoniana, and of the Society's George Rogers Clark manuscripts, together with the John Todd Record Book, was made on the evening of the lecture and continued for the benefit of the schools.

On Tuesday evening, March 21, 1911, at a special meeting held in the Lecture Hall, Judge Thomas Dent presiding, preceding the regular program, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Illinois passed an act, approved June 9, 1909, entitled: "An Act for the Appointment of a Commission to investigate and report upon the preser-

vation of certain lands for public parks in the State of Illinois," and authorizing the Governor of this State to appoint a commission of five members, to be known as the "Illinois Park Commission," whose duties should be to make an investigation of regions suitable for said parks, especially of Starved Rock and contiguous territory, and to ascertain the value of the property and to report thereon to the Forty-seventh General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, Said Commission was duly appointed and has made a thorough examination of Starved Rock and such contiguous territory as should be preserved for the State Park, and made a report thereon to said Forty-seventh General Assembly, recommending the purchase of said property; and

WHEREAS, There is a bill now pending before the Legislature—Senate Bill No. 315—providing for the purchase of the property recommended by said Commission;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED by the Chicago Historical Society, in regular meeting assembled, that this Society does heartily commend and endorse said Bill; and does hereby request and urge its passage upon the Legislature.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his Honor, Governor Deneen, and to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, constituting the Fortyseventh General Assembly.

Clarence W. Alvord, Professor of History at the University of Illinois, then delivered an address entitled: The Long Arm of Virginia; or, The West as an Issue in Politics, 1763 to 1778. The address gave in substance the result of an investigation, covering a number of years, of the policy of various British ministries toward Western America, and the attitude of American colonies toward these policies, particularly Virginia's struggle to retain her claims to all western land.

On Monday, May 29, 1911, occurred the reception tendered by this Society to the surviving members of Chicago military organizations which responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops. The guests of honor were representatives of the following:

Chicago Light Artillery, "A"
Chicago Zouaves
Cairo Chicago Highland Guards
Survivors...Captain Harding's Company
Lincoln Rifles
Turner Union Cadets
11th, 12th and 19th Illinois Infantry

"Irish Brigade," 23d Illinois Infantry
1st "Hecker Regiment," 24th Illinois Infantry
2d "Hecker Regiment," 82d Illinois Infantry
"Yates Phalanx," 39th Illinois Infantry
"Douglas Brigade," 55th Illinois Infantry
1st Board of Trade Regiment, 72d Illinois Infantry
2d Board of Trade Regiment, 88th Illinois Infantry
3d Board of Trade Regiment, 113th Illinois Infantry
"Railroad Regiment," 89th Illinois Infantry
"S1st Illinois Infantry
S1st Illinois Infantry
Taylor's Battery, 1st Illinois Artillery
Chicago Mercantile Battery
Chicago Board of Trade Battery

Two thousand invitations were issued, and notwithstanding the receipt of regrets from all parts of the United States, more than three hundred guests were present. General Walter C. Newberry and the Executive Committee of the Society were assisted in receiving by Mesdames H. M. Wilmarth, Marion Mulligan Carroll, Daniel Quirk, and by Mr. Wm. A. Fuller, General C. S. Bentley, and General and Mrs. Leeke.

The following program was presented in the Lecture Hall:

1-Address of Welcome......Gen. Walter C. Newberry Vice-President Chicago Historical Society the day that word was received of the firing on Fort Sumter. (b) "Lily Dale".... Written by H. S. Thompson. Written by George F. Root, after reading the text of Lincoln's second call for troops, and sung the same day by Jules Lumbard, in the Court House Square, Chicago, whence it spread over the country. 9-"Chicago Highland Guards" (19th Illinois Infantry).....D. F. Bremner 10—Quartette: "Just Before the Battle, Mother"..... Written by George R. Root.

11—"The Irish Brigade"
12—"Turner Union Cadets"
13—"Hecker's Regiments"
14—Quartette: "Brave Battery Boys"
Written by P. P. Bliss. Words by Mrs. Griswold.
15—"Board of Trade Battery"John A. Nourse
16—"Women's Work"
17—Reading: "O, Captain! My Captain!" (Whitman)
Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones
18—Quartette: "The Song of a Thousand Years"
Written by Henry C. Work
Quartette under the direction of Mr. Frederic W. Root:

Mrs. C. A. Fieldcamp, Soprano
Mrs. Edith Herring Kadish, Contralto
Mr. J. W. Williams, Tenor
Mr. E. P. Clissold, Baritone

Preparatory to this meeting, the Society had, by general invitation, and by individual request, been collecting material illustrative of the Civil War period. Friends of the Society responded most generously, and an exhibition of really absorbing interest was the result. Details of the articles exhibited are given elsewhere under the heading "Special Exhibitions." So great was the interest manifested in this collection, that it has been continued for several months.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 20, 1911, at four o'clock was held a special meeting of the Society, which was also a special business meeting, called to take action upon certain proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. A quorum not being present the meeting adjourned sine die.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, August 1, 1911, at a special meeting, the Society enjoyed the unique privilege of a lecture on The Lost Trail, or Winners of the Farther West, by one whose wagon wheels helped to wear the trail itself, Mr. Ezra Meeker, of Puyallup, Washington. In front of the building during the lecture stood a "prairie schooner" with a team of oxen—the type of conveyance in which Mr. Meeker reached Oregon in 1852, and the one in which he journeyed eastward on his present important mission—that of arousing sufficient interest to justify Congress in appropriating \$100,000 for the proper marking of the Oregon trail, before it shall have become completely obliterated.

Despite his more than eighty years, Mr. Meeker shows the hardy physique of the true frontiersman, combined with

a gentleness and refinement of intelligence which marks the man of poise and calibre in any undertaking. Although a stranger here, Mr. Meeker is well known in the northwest as the pioneer hop-grower of that region. He is the author of several works, among them Reminiscences of Puget Sound, Washington Territory West of the Cascade Mountains, and Ventures and Adventures of Ezra Meeker. He came with the most gracious commendation from the Secretary of the Oregon Historical Society, to whom he has been

known for more than fifty years.

His lecture has the authority of first-hand observation, by a man of keen intelligence, and may be regarded as an "original source," on one of the most important movements in history. To quote his own words, "This migration of over 300,000 souls, a whole community, 2,000 miles into the unknown, is comparable to the Exodus of the Children of Israel to the Promised Land, and can be accounted for only as manifest destiny. The Pilgrims effected a lodgement on the eastern seaboard—a narrow strip only; Boone, Crocket, and others followed the Salt Licks Trail and won the Middle West; but the Oregon Pioneers did a greater work than either—they advanced the flag to the Pacific and founded an Empire." A typewritten copy of the address was filed in the Society's library.

At the close of the lecture were shown a series of stereopticon views taken on Mr. Meeker's 1906 expedition from Seattle to Washington. It should be said that Mr. Meeker had then been instrumental in securing the erection of over 700 monuments, valued at \$85,000, in doing which he drove his ox-team 8,500 miles. A fresh survey of the ground has now been made, and 1,600 miles of the old track have been recovered, thus a more definite idea can be formed of what would be adequate for the undertaking.

The following "Resolution on Marking the Oregon Trail" was passed at a special meeting of the Chicago Historical Society on October 10, 1911:

"The marking of the Oregon trail, in the manner in which the work has already been done in part, is a matter of inter-state importance. Inasmuch as the trail extended from Independence, Mo., to our original Pacific Coast possessions, with its westward branches diverging to different points on the coast, there are so many points to be marked, and in so many states, that it cannot be expected that individual enterprise will properly accomplish the

work without public aid. The sparseness of settlement in long stretches of territory would undoubtedly leave various important points unmarked, even if in a number of localities the people could be stirred to take action, as has been done in some instances; and besides this fact, reasonably early action, with concentration of purpose with reference to something like unity of design is important. Much lapse of time would have the effect of making it more of a "Lost Trail," but at present there are persons living who will be able to select the different points of interest with certainty. A proper selection and marking of such points would be of general historic interest, and would be a proper recognition of the enterprising explorers, pioneers and immigrants through whom it became a trail connecting our Pacific Coast possessions with our Eastern and Mississippi Valley domains, and thus constituted a highway which finally aided to the building and opening of a transcontinental railway system.

"The people of Chicago, especially those taking an interest in historical matters, have been pleased to take notice of the efforts of Mr. Ezra Meeker of Puyallup, Wash., to bring about the marking of many of the principal land marks and points of interest along what is known as the Oregon Trail; and it is to be hoped that while others who have traversed the route, before the building of the railroad, can point out such objects from memory, the work

will be done.

"It is resolved therefore, by the Chicago Historical Society, that it is desirable that this important work be continued and carried through under an act of Congress, the passing of which, with a reasonable appropriation of means, is hereby recommended.

"Further be it resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President and Vice-President of the United States

and to the members of Congress."

On Tuesday evening, October 10, 1911, a special meeting was held at which a lecture entitled *The Story of Chicago*, was delivered by Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann, daughter of Ridpath, the historian, and widow of the late Charles W. Mann, Professor of History, Lewis Institute. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views, drawn from the Society's collection.

The primary object in the preparation of this lecture was a comprehensive, rather than detailed, account of the main features in Chicago history, with especial view to the needs of young people. In this it was most successful, and will be repeated upon request for schools and other organizations.

In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Great Fire of 1871, the Society had assembled on the second floor of the building an exhibit of pictures and relics illustrative of the Fire and of various stages of Chicago's civic development prior to 1871. Details of this collection, in which many objects of great rarity had been loaned for the occasion, are given under the head of "Special Exhibitions."

Cards of special invitation had been issued to the "Old Settlers," and the audience constituted a remarkable assemblage of persons whose history, together with that of their immediate ancestors, would have gone far to constitute the "chronicles of Chicago" from its very cradle. Among those present were: Gurdon S. Hubbard, whose father, one of Chicago's heroes, engaged in the fur trade here in 1818; Mrs. Susan Beaubien, who came to Chicago in 1831, and whose husband, Alexander, was the son of Jean-Baptiste Beaubien, one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn; Mr. Frank Beaubien, and Mrs. Gwinthallyn Beaubien Bernard, whose father, Mark Beaubien, built the first frame house in Chicago—the Sauganash Hotel; Messrs. J. A. Mason and George C. Foote, born in Chicago in 1835 and 1836 respectively; Mrs. Jane Tyler Flagg, born in Chicago in 1838; Carolyn D. Tyler, granddaughter of Wm. H. Brown, first President of the Chicago Historical Society; Mrs. Jennie Bowen French, whose father, James H. Bowen, was the founder of South Chicago; Mrs. John F. Stafford, whose husband was President of the Academy of Design and Trustee of the Artist's Fund after the Fire; Professor Elias Colbert, who was engaged in writing up the Great Fire for the Chicago Tribune on the night of October 9, 1871, and who owns the only known copy of that paper for that date; Matthew Brennan, who was a neighbor of Mrs. O'Leary's, and the first man to arrive at the fire after the alarm was turned in at Goll's Drug Store; George Steuernagel, member of the Volunteer Fire Company, Hook Hose No. 3, etc.

Space does not permit a full enumeration, but the Visitor's Register shows many autographs of interest, and an effort will be made to obtain data such as these friends can give us to add to the Fire narratives collected at an earlier

date.

At this meeting was passed a RESOLUTION ON MARKING THE OREGON TRAIL, the text of which is given before the account of this meeting, in connection with the notice of Mr. Ezra Meeker's lecture of August 11.

MEETINGS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

By courtesy of the Executive Committee, the use of the Society's building has been extended to other Societies, by whom the following meetings have been held:

On the afternoon of Monday, November 14, 1910, was held in the Society's lecture hall a meeting of the recently organized Kaskaskia Chapter of the Daughters of the Amer-An address of welcome was delivican Revolution. ered by Mr. Head, in which he dwelt upon Mr. Mason's valuable work relative to Kaskaskia, and urged the ladies to use the Society's library. The principal feature of the program was the reading of a play entitled "Kaskaskia," by its author, Mrs. Benj. A. Fessenden. In the entre actes of the play, music of the revolutionary period was played on the piano. The guest of honor was Hon. James H. Roberts, of this Society, who was born in 1825 at Kaskaskia, whither his parents had removed from St. Genevieve, Mo. Judge Roberts rehearsed some reminiscences of Kaskaskia which gave great pleasure to his audience, for his family being in the first rank of prominence in the old capital has known all of Illinois' public men from the beginning of our statehood. A new verse added to the song 'Illinois," and dedicated to the Kaskaskia Chapter, by its author, Mr. Frederick M. Steele, was sung in closing the meeting. After the program an hour was spent in examining the Society's Building and collections, many expressing surprise and pleasure at finding here letters of George Rogers Clark, the conqueror of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes, the Record Book of John Todd, who succeeded Clark when civil government took place of military rule, and the papers of Father Gibault, the French priest who helped Clark in the taking of Vincennes.

On Thursday, January 5, 1911, at 10 a.m., was held in the Committee Room of this Society a meeting of librarians of special libraries in and about Chicago. Addresses were made by Messrs. Frederick Rex, Assistant City Statistician of Chicago; Dwight L. Akers, of the Chicago City Club;

Meetings of Other Societies—(Continued)

John A. Lapp, Legislative Reference Librarian of Indiana, and Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, and plans were formulated for a permanent organization.

On Saturday, February 18, 1911, at 2:30 p. m., the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, State of Illinois, held a reception in honor of its President, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles. On this occasion the Historical Society made a special exhibition of documents and relics illustrative of Illinois in the War of 1812, and the Librarian made an informal address of which these were the subject.

On Saturday afternoon, October 14, 1911, the Chicago Press League held its Annual "Historical Day" in the Lecture Hall of the Society. In addition to other features of the program, an interesting discussion of present day Deep Waterway problems was led by the President, Mrs. Bowes, and some informal remarks on the River and Harbor Convention of 1847 were made by Miss McIlvaine.

Upon invitation of the Chicago Historical Society, the Evanston Historical Society, and Northwestern University, the fourth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society and the annual meetings of the Illinois Historical Society and the North Central Teachers' Association were held at Chicago and Evanston, May 17-20, 1911.

On Tuesday, May 18, at 10 a. m., a meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society occurred in the Chicago Historical Society's building, Col. Clark E. Carr presiding. After the Annual business meeting, papers were presented upon Abraham Lincoln's Early Connection with the Republican Party, by I. P. Wharton, Los Angeles, California, and Life and Labors of William H. Collins, by Rev. James Robert Smilts, of Quincy, Ill.

In the afternoon and evening of the same day occurred meetings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Judge Dent presiding. The address of welcome was made by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. Papers of especial interest to this Society were: Some Notes on the Fort Dearborn Massacre, by M. M. Quaife, Chicago, and Old Steamboat Days on the Mississippi River, illustrated by George B. Merrick, Wisconsin. At the close of the sessions an informal reception and

Meetings of Other Societies—(Continued)

supper was tendered to the members of the visiting associations by this Society.

On May 26, 1911, the Illinois Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution held a meeting in the lecture hall of this Society, the address of welcome being given by General Newberry, Vice-president of the Society.

On Tuesday afternoon, October 17, 1911, the Kaskaskia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, again held its initial meeting of the year in the Lecture Hall of the Society, and afterwards spent an hour in examining the special collections of the Civil War and Chicago Fire displayed in the Reading Room and Museum. At the meeting was discussed the advisability of holding a study-class in American history for boys in the Society's building.

MEMBERSHIP

It is particularly gratifying to the Executive Committee to report that the past year marks a much desired increase in the Society's Membership. The removal by death of many whose association has meant strength for the Society reminds us once more that only as accessions to our roll are secured, especially from the younger elements in the city's life, can our usefulness be maintained, and the purposes for which the Society was founded, be fostered. Continued effort must be made to accomplish this result. Executive Committee feel keenly the need of a larger membership they acknowledge with gratitude the fidelity and interest of the present members who are carrying on its affairs, and whose efforts have made possible its present attainments. The thanks of the Society and of the Executive Committee are especially due to the Membership Committee, Messrs. Conover, Burley, Morris, Palmer, Logan and Wilson, who have been untiring in their labors to secure new members and with the result shown below.

During the fiscal year there have been added to the Society's roll, twenty-nine Annual and four Corresponding Members, as follow:

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Joseph Beifeld Ernest M. Bowman H. M. Byllesby

CLYDE M. CARR HENRY BOARDMAN CONOVER R. T. CRANE, IR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER GARDNER LEROY ALBERT GODDARD WILLIAM OGDEN GREEN ERNEST A. HAMILL EDWARD HINES RALPH ISHAM HARRIET S. KEEP JOHN W. KISER CLAYTON MARK IULIAN STARKWEATHER MASON MARK MORTON CHARLES A. MUNROE HORACE SWEENEY OAKLEY CHARLES TILLINGHAST OTIS Francis Stuyvesant Peabody George R. Peck GEORGE M. REYNOLDS EDWARD H. SANFORD PRITCHARD STEWART EDWARD F. SWIFT JAMES RANSOM WALKER EZRA J. WARNER HAROLD WITTE WOLFF

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

C. A. EARLE HARLOW NILES HIGINBOTHAM EMILY BEAUBIEN LEBEAU MILDRED JENKINS PRENTISS

Resignations of two Annual Members have been accepted during the year. One Life, five Annual, one Honorary, and five Corresponding Members have died, and one Annual Member has been transferred to Corresponding Membership, leaving the summary of the present membership as follows:

Honorary Life Members
Life Members
Annual Members220
Honorary Members 9
Corresponding Members

376

BENTAMIN NICODEMUS BOND. M. D., life member since 1905, died February 28, 1911, in Bellingham, Washington. Born in Kaskaskia, the original capital of Illinois, September 17, 1826, the long life of Dr. Bond forms a link connecting us with the formative period of our state existence. and with that peculiarly interesting group of brilliant men and women who constituted for us the ancien régime in Illinois. Shadrach Bond, his father, had come to Kaskaskia from Maryland in 1794, while Illinois was still a part of the old Northwest Territory; in 1812 had become the first delegate to Congress from the Indiana Territory (then inclusive of Illinois), and when, by resolution of December 3, 1818. Illinois was declared to be "one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects," it was Shadrach Bond who was chosen first Governor of the new State, with Pierre Menard as Lieutenant-Governor. The large hospitality of the little state capital, with its traces of French and of Southern influence, has become proverbial. vear prior to the birth of Benjamin Bond, Kaskaskia had royally entertained the Marquis de La Fayette. During the days when Abraham Lincoln, the lawyer, was riding circuit in Illinois, his headquarters had been quite naturally at the great brick mansion of Governor Bond, known as "the most popular man in the state." Under such auspices character is rapidly developed. Benjamin Bond adopted the medical profession, married at the age of twenty, and shortly after began practice at Chester, Ill., where he remained until the beginning of the Civil War. Appointed surgeon with the rank of Major in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Fifteenth Army Corps, Missouri Volunteers, Dr. Bond served with distinction throughout the War, notably at the Siege of Vicksburg, the Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and accompanied Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. Illustrative of the fact that the children of the pioneers of the Middle West became the fathers of the Far West, Dr. Bond subsequently removed to the State of Washington where he became one of the most honored citizens of the city of Bellingham. He was probably the oldest representative of the Masonic fraternity in the State, being a member of Bellingham Bay Lodge No. 44, A. F. and A. M. He was also a member of the J. B. Steedman Post No. 24, G. A. R., and his funeral, held in Trinity Taber-

nacle (Methodist Episcopal) was under the auspices of these organizations. A slight indication of the fiber of the man was the circumstances that he is said never to have taken a drink of intoxicating liquor in his life. Besides his immediate family, twenty-one grandchildren and three greatgrandchildren survive him to pass on the tradition of a worthy life. In 1905 Dr. Bond presented to the Chicago Historical Society the portraits of his father and mother, Shadrach and Achsah, and of his uncle, Benjamin Bond, and the Society in turn honored itself by conferring life membership upon Dr. Bond and corresponding membership upon his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

EDWARD ROGERS BOND, of Mills Shoals, Illinois, grandson of Shadrach Bond, and son of Benjamin Nicodemus Bond, died on December 25, 1910, at Dixon, Illinois. He was born at Chester, Illinois, in 1852. A letter addressed to Mrs. Edward Rogers Bond at Mills Shoals is returned with an endorsement to the effect that she has been dead for a year or more. As stated in the sketch of Dr. Benjamin Bond given above, corresponding membership was conferred upon his wife, sons and daughter, upon the presentation of portraits of Shadrach, Achsah, and Benjamin Bond. It is with deep regret that the death of these two descendants of the first Governor of Illinois are recorded in the same report, and it is hoped that other members of the family will continue the connection with this Society, if only by correspondence, in the mutual endeavor to preserve the traditions of their ancestors, who were among our patriot pioneers.

Joseph Tilton Bowen died March 29, 1911, at his home in Astor Street, after an illness of ten months. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 1, 1854, and was the son of William H. and Lucretia Bowen. At the age of fourteen, having received a public school education, Joseph Bowen entered the employ of Cheney Brothers of South Manchester, Connecticut, to learn the silk business in all its branches. In 1885 he was sent to Chicago to take charge of the branch which that firm were establishing here. In the following year he married Louise Hadduck de Koven. Quickly taking his place in the business life of Chicago, Mr. Bowen became successively Cashier of the Northern Trust Company, Vice-President of the American Surety Company,

and Vice-President of the City Trust and Savings Deposit Company of Philadelphia from 1890 until its merging with the Metropolitan Surety Company of New York. remaining connected with the latter until 1910. Having retired from active business in 1906, Mr. Bowen thenceforward devoted his energies to the interests of his family, his Church, and to public affairs, particularly those of the North Side, in Chicago. As Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Merchants' Club, he was most efficient in the movement for utilizing the schools as social centers. In this connection should be mentioned Mrs. Bowen's well known activities in furthering the beneficent work of Hull House. Mr. Bowen devoted much time to the Law and Order League, was President of Passavant Hospital, and active in the Chicago Church Club, and as a warden of St. James Episcopalian Church. Walking and horse-back riding were favorite recreations of Mr. Bowen's. and in this way he came to know the North Side extremely well, not only from the viewpoint of the boulevards, but from that of the industrial neighborhoods as well. As a member of the Chicago, University, City, Merchants, Saddle and Cycle, and Ontwentsia clubs, he maintained such civic and social relations as to greatly extend his influence for good, serving as he did to bring into sympathetic understanding persons of the most seemingly diverse manner of life. Having become an annual member of the Chicago Historical Society in March, 1900, Mr. Bowen lent his admirable abilities to the furtherance of the Society's work, serving as a member of its Executive Committee from 1901 to 1908 and never ceasing to advocate its aims. It is needless to say that the loss of such a member is one of serious moment to the Society. It is hoped that through his descendants the name of Bowen may be continued upon our rolls, and the same species of practical idealism contribute to our efforts in behalf of a more enlightened civic consciousness. Bowen is survived by his wife and four children, namely: John de Koven Bowen, Joseph Tilton Bowen, Jr., Helen Hadduck Bowen, and Louise de Koven Bowen.

AUGUSTUS ALVORD CARPENTER, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the West, and one of Chicago's most active citizens, died at the age of eighty-six, September 19, 1911, at the home of his daughter in West Mentor, Ohio. He was born in Franklin county, New York, June 8, 1825, the son

of Alanson and Elma (Nichols) Carpenter, and his career covers some of the most interesting phases of our country's development. Embarking in the stock raising business at the age of seventeen, when the gold fields of California began to attract their thousands, he went thither, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and engaged in mining and trading. Returning in 1855, he made his start in the lumber business in Monroe county, Wisconsin. In 1860 he came to Chicago, organized the Kirby-Carpenter Lumber Company, and was its President until it was dissolved in 1900. Mr. Carpenter was one of the incorporators, and for many years was President of the Lumbermen's Exchange. He was also President of the Lumberman's National Bank, of Menominee, Mich., and of the Lumberman's Mining Company, of Iron Mountain. One qualified to speak of Mr. Carpenter's character has said of him, "A master in his particular line of business, his mind is yet broad enough to be concerned in all the great questions which stand related to social life as expressed in municipal or national government." Such men leave their impress upon the community in which they live, and Chicago, in its rapid development, has to thank the broad judgment and firm decision of Augustus A. Carpenter for more than one movement in the direction of civic righteousness. He held at various times the presidency of the Citizens' Association, the Union and Commercial Clubs, and the vice-presidency of the National Law and Order League, and was a member of the Chicago Club and Athenaeum. His membership in the Chicago Historical Society began in 1897, and he was regarded among us as a distinctive example of much which this Society has endeavored to promote. In 1863 Mr. Carpenter married Elizabeth B. Kempton, of New Bedford, Mass., who died in 1900. They are survived by a son, Augustus Albert Carpenter, of Chicago and Lake Forest, and a daughter Amie, now Mrs. John E. Newell, of West Mentor, Ohio, at whose home Mr. Carpenter died after ten years of invalidism.

PIERRE CHOUTEAU, great-grandson of one of the founders of St. Louis, died after a protracted illness at St. Luke's hospital, St. Louis, November 21, 1910. Of the Chouteau family it might be said that their annals constitute a history of commerce in the Mississippi Valley. Coming from New Orleans in the expedition of Laclède, under commission of the director-general of Louisiana, to

establish the fur-trade west of the Mississippi, the brothers Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, assisted in founding St. Louis in 1764. In 1804, when Upper Louisiana was transferred to the United States, they were the most prominent citizens of the town, and Pierre Chouteau held the office of United States Indian Agent for the Osages. Nicollet said of the brothers Chouteau in 1842 that their name "after a lapse of seventy years is still a passport that commands safety and hospitality among all the Indian nations of the United States, north and west." Pierre Chouteau, Ir., the grandfather of our late member, born in St. Louis in 1789, established trading posts on the Mississippi from Texas to Saint Paul, and as far west as the headwaters of the Missouri. In 1834 he bought John Jacob Astor's interest in the American Fur Company, and in 1839 formed a company under the firm name of P. Chouteau Jr. and Co., which carried on vast operations in this country and in Europe. Such was the background that lay behind the subject of this memorial—Pierre Chouteau, the son of Charles Pierre Chouteau and Julie Anne Gratiot. in St. Louis in 1849, the great fur-trading operations had not yet ceased, and as a youth, Pierre Chouteau himself made the long voyage up the river and mingled in the strange life that grew out of that traffic. Then, after a preparatory course at Seton Hall, New Jersey, he was sent abroad and graduated from the Royal School of Arts. Mines and Manufactures. Naturally ingenious, and an inventor of no mean skill, his chosen profession was that of a civil engineer, but on his return in 1874, filial duty compelled him to assist his father in the management of his extensive affairs. Withdrawing from active business many years ago, Mr. Chouteau devoted himself to matters of public moment, and to the collation of material concerning the great events of the past. It was fitting that "The initiative action toward the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase Centennial was taken on the suggestion of Pierre Chouteau," as stated in the memorial adopted by the Exposition Company, and that, as further stated, "When the Committee of Two Hundred citizens was chosen to conduct the preliminary campaign, Mr. Chouteau was made chairman." A great part of the interest of the St. Louis Fair lay in its historical features. In all of this Mr. Chouteau was primarily instrumental. A striking example of his

influence in this direction was the obtaining, for the exhibition at the Fair, of the Jesuit archives from St. Mary's College in Montreal, relative to the Mississippi Valley, and their subsequent exhibition at this Society under care of Rev. Arthur Jones, the Archivist. In recognition of the latter act of courtesy, and of his distinguished labors in the historical field so near our own, Mr. Chouteau was made a corresponding member in 1904. In 1909, when St. Louis celebrated her hundredth anniversary as an incorporated city, it was inevitable that Pierre Chouteau should be one of the foremost promoters of the preparations. Students of the Spanish, French, and American dominions in Louisiana territory owe to Mr. Chouteau an incalculable debt for the Chouteau collection of Spanish archives, and the papers relative to the Chouteau family, which he bestowed upon the Missouri Historical Society. They embody the records not only of the political régime, but the very fabric of a unique civilization. Pierre Chouteau married in 1882 Lucille Chauvin, from whom he had long been separated. Their children are Lucille Manette Chouteau (now Mrs. James Turner) and Pierre Chouteau, Jr. Two sisters also survive him, Mrs. D. D. Johnson, of Westport, N. Y., and Mrs. Edward V. Papin, of St. Louis.

JOHN VAUGHAN CLARKE, of the Hibernian Banking Association, and for many years Director of the Chicago Clearing House, died at his residence in North State Street on May 31, 1911, aged forty-eight. Mr. Clarke's has been what may be called a characteristic Chicagoan's career. He was born in Chicago October 15, 1862. His father, John Vaughan Clarke, in 1869 founded the Merchants' Association, which later became the Hibernian Banking Association. Notwithstanding the father's standing in this association, the son, at eighteen, after a brief education in the public schools and at St. Ignatius College, began as messenger boy in the bank, and progressed successively to the positions of clerk, bookkeeper, teller and assistant cashier. Mr. Clarke was a Roman Catholic and prominent in many church activities. He married Miss Bertha English, of Columbus, Ohio, who survives him. The favorite diversions of Mr. Clarke were hunting and shooting. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, Saddle and Cycle, Exmoor, Edgewater Country, and

Germania Clubs, besides several shooting associations. Mr. Clarke's brothers, Henry B. and Louis B. Clarke, are both vice-presidents of the Hibernian Banking Association. His sisters are Mesdames Charles H. Spalding, Kinney Smith, and Hempstead Washburne. Mr. Clarke became an annual member of the Historical Society on the occasion of the Lincoln Centenary, February 12, 1909, and it is with great regret that we are so soon obliged to record him as deceased.

MILO LESTER COFFEEN died August 30, 1911, at his home, 3133 Calumet Avenue, after an illness of five months. Great-grandson of Captain John Coffeen, the first settler of Cavendish, Vermont, and son of William L. F. Coffeen, Milo Lester Coffeen was born at Antwerp, Jefferson County, New York, December 20, 1850. He came to Illinois in early boyhood, began his education at Libertyville, and continued at the Waukegan Academy and Illinois Normal School. From 1869-71 he studied law at the Union College of Law, Chicago, being at the same time employed in the office of Messrs. Van Arman and Vallette. Admitted to the bar in the summer of 1871, he was soon after appointed Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, and rendered heroic service in saving many of the court records during the Great Fire of that year. After the Fire he held the office of Chief Deputy Clerk until 1879, when he formed a partnership lasting for about a year with Emery A. Storrs. Then followed independent practice until 1887. His subsequent partnerships are as follows: Tenney, Bashford & Tenney (later Tenney, Church & Coffeen) until 1895: Tenney, McConnell, Coffeen & Harding until 1898, when Judge McConnell was succeeded by James H. Wilkerson, followed, in 1907, by Roger Sherman, the firm becoming Tenney, Coffeen, Harding & Sherman. Mr. Coffeen was President of the Chicago & Milwaukee Telegraph Company, and Vice-President of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway Company. Mr. Coffeen held membership in the Chicago Bar, Illinois State Bar, and American Historical Associations, and in the Chicago, City, and South Shore Country Clubs, but is said by his family to have valued especially his membership in the Chicago Historical Society, in which he was held in high regard. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, Mrs. L. Miller, of Princeton, N. J., and Miss Lester Coffeen, of Chicago.

WILLIAM H. GALE, son of Sarah and Abram Gale, who, with his parents and brother arrived at Chicago in the brig *Illinois* May 25, 1835, was killed by a train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway near his home in Galewood on the evening of June 24th, 1911. William Gale was the youngest of the "Pilgrims" who arrived on the *Illinois* having been born in New York City, July 28, 1834, and came, an infant, to the infant city. The Gale family, preceding the parents of Fernando Jones in landing by a day, were set down by means of Mackinaw boats in the Warehouse of Gurdon S. Hubbard, and were entertained at the famous Green Tree Inn on the west side of the river.

Mrs. Gale, a woman of great energy, proceeded to open a millinery establishment with goods which she brought from New York, while her husband instituted the first bona-fide meat-market, in the same building on the south side of Lake Street east of Wabash. They are reported to have owned the first piano in Chicago, a distinction also claimed by the family of Mark Beaubien, their near neighbors. So great was the popularity of the New York milliner, that her husband was ultimately obliged to come to her assistance, abandoning his meat-market. Meanwhile he had pre-empted 320 acres of land out on the western prairie near what is now the Westward Ho golf links. This farm, where William Gale made his home, and where he died, was, with the adjoining homes, called Galewood. It never left the possession of the Gale family, its previous title having been vested in the Indians, and today remains as of old surrounded by a fringe of locust trees, the seed of which came from the parent locust in Fort Dearborn. Within the memory of men still living raccoon, wolves, and even bears have been killed in that region.

The father of William Gale ultimately moved to Oak Park where his homestead still stands, but the boys of the family spent much of their time on the farm and were familiar with all manner of produce, as well as with the advent of the "prairie schooner," the traveling market of those days, whose white-covered top appeared at regular intervals above the horizon from the direction of the Wa-

bash.

The school which William Gale first attended was held in Fort Dearborn, the instructress being the daughter of one of the officers there. Then came St. Mary's Academy

and Rush Medical College. Among other things he studied German, Spanish and Latin. In company with his sister Corinne and her husband he went abroad and traveled ex-

tensively.

Having a thorough education and choosing the drug business as his profession William Gale studied pharmacy with Chicago's first druggist, George Bormann, a German, and in 1856 the brothers E. O. and William Gale started in business for themselves. On the breaking out of the Civil War, William Gale enlisted in the 44th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, called the Western Rifle Regiment, which he had helped to recruit and provision, accepting the modest rank of Lieutenant though later promoted, by petition of his fellow officers, to the Captaincy of Company K. But it was as Ouartermaster rather than as Captain that William Gade won fame and affection. The 44th Illinois was in the Division commanded by Sigel, the famous German "fighter." William Gale became Sigel's Quartermaster. It is said that Sigel loved him as a brother. Wherever Sigel was, there was Gale, and whatever Sigel and his troops needed Gale sought to provide, if he had to ride forty miles to get it. Nor did he stop at food in his foraging, for on one occasion when the command was laid up for two weeks in the Southern mountains, unable to move the ammunition in a heavy downpour of rain, Quartermaster Gale looked about and found ready for shipment a consignment of wagons built by Cartwright Brothers, the best possible kind for transportation. He bought the wagons out of hand and safely transported the ammunition. At the suggestion of Gale a curious field order was issued from the Headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland, Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 10, 1863, permitting Lieut. W. H. Gale of the 44th Ill. Vols. A. A. Q. M., 2d Brig., 3d Div. 20th Army Corps "to go to Louisville, Ky., to procure for his Brigade the following anti-scorbutics:

One hundred Barrells of Beer Twenty-five Barrells of Sauerkraut Two boxes assorted Groceries...."

Beer and sauerkraut as a preventive of scurvy, was, it should be remarked, the height of therapeutics as then practiced, and this masterly move on the part of Lt. Gale was so timely that many a man because of it remained to "fight mit Sigel." On another occasion when he saw people being badly treated

in a hospital he dispatched the doctors, took charge himself, and brought order out of chaos. His power of organization was remarkable. A man by the name of Joe Wright was his wagon-master, and so well treated was everyone in his command, that when the word came to move he had but to give the word to Joe and all would be in readiness. It was one of Quartermaster Gale's principles of forage never to take all of a commodity which a community possessed. If there were a hundred sheep, he would take only eighty. Sometimes he would have a surplus which he was always ready to give to others.

Capt. Gale was shot several times, and was severely wounded at Murfreesboro. Returning to Chicago on sick leave, a public meeting was held, an address made by Dr. V. L. Hurlbut, and a sword, sash and belt presented to him by admiring Chicagoans. By special order dated Headquarters, Post of Chicago, March 25, 1864, Capt. William H. Gale, Co. K, Illinois Infantry, was assigned to the command of Camp Fry, the Chicago recruiting station, located just south of Lake View. By a similar order dated May 2d, 1864, he was relieved, by his own request, from that com-

mand to re-join his regiment in the field.

After the war William Gale and his brother dissolved partnership, the firm becoming Gale and Blocki, and he engaged for a time in the drug business in partnership with J. W. Ehrman, but, impaired in health, his business activities were practically at an end. A trip to Europe followed, but was terminated by the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and presiding officer of the Occidental Consistory of the Accepted Scottish Rite in 1869.

The greatest service which Mr. Gale has performed for Chicago was in the capacity of Historiographer of the Chicago Pioneers' Sons and Daughters. With unflagging energy and deep love for his brother pioneers, Mr. Gale secured from the earliest inhabitants verbal descriptions and rough pencil sketches of dwellings and places of public interest in the thirties and forties, long since obliterated, by means of which, and with the aid of draughtsmen and artists, he may be said to have reconstructed the Chicago of that period. These pictures he had assiduously revised, in accordance with the consensus of opinion of the early settlers, and, when completed, he with characteristic modesty called them "The Ivy Green Series, by the I. V. Green Family." The

Society of Sons and Daughters of Pioneers made numerous and valiant efforts to publish a book to be entitled "Pioneers' Tales and Pictures of Chicago," using these sketches as il-Publication was suspended after the first twenty-five pages appeared in 1906. The originals of the sketches are now the property of the Historical Society. Had it not been for the determined efforts of Mr. Gale and his friends much of the Chicago of the thirties could not have been visualized even in a degree and thus would have been lost one of the most powerful agents in the creation of civic pride, namely, the definite knowledge of the manner of the primitive beginnings of our Metropolis. It would seem fitting that, when our city shall have reached a degree of civic consciousness in which the citizens demand that their stages of historical development be taken account of, William Gale's priceless service should be recognized and a tablet be erected on the site of his original roof tree to the pioneer, patriot and historian who was too self-effacing in his life time to do aught but record the deeds of others. Mr. Gale was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1904. As a member of a highly esteemed family, a man of deeply poetical nature, unusual sweetness of temper, courtly manner and scholarly attainments this uniquely interesting personality will be distinctly missed by all of the older generations whose privilege it was to know him. He is survived by his widow Josephine Rush Gale, his children Louis H., Corinne J., and Adelaide M., still residents of the original homestead at Galewood, and by his brother, Edwin O. Gale of Oak Park.

Honorable Justice Desire Girouard, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and an honorary members of this Society, died at his home in Ottawa on March 22, 1911, as the result of a fall from a sleigh. The family of Justice Girouard is descended from Antoine Girouard, a native of Mont-Lucon, Bourbonnais, France (born in 1696), who became private secretary to Governor de Ramezay, of Montreal, in 1720. The historic Chauteau de Ramezay in Montreal has witnessed many a scene important in our continental history, for here it was that the representatives of France reported in their last desperate struggles for empire in the western world. One may conjecture that

the private secretary of de Ramezay had some important conferences to record, and some picturesque recollections to pass on to his descendants. Désiré, son of Jérémie Girouard, was born at St. Timothie, Quebec, July 7, 1836. Receiving his academic training at the college of Montreal, he studied law and was called to the bar in 1860. career at the bar was distinguished, especially in commercial cases, and he was created a O. C. by the Marquis of Lorne in 1880. Among the causes célèbres with which he has been connected are, the Lachine Canal case, the Commercial Corporation tax cases, the Intercolonial Railway cases, and the Provincial Arbitration cases. From 1878 to 1896 he represented Jacques Cartier in the Dominion Parliament, taking part in many brilliant movements on the Conservative side. He was raised to the bench as Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, September 28, 1895. As an author on legal and political questions, Justice Girouard ranks as an authority. Among his works are: "Essai sur des Lettres de Change" (1860), an "Essay on the Insolvent Act of 1864," and "Considérations sur les Lois civiles du Marriage" (1868), besides contributions to numerous reviews. But apart from both legal and political lore, was a field which Justice Girouard has made peculiarly his own. In 1880 he began the publication of a series of articles dealing with the earlier history of certain personages of These were afterward translated from the French, and in 1893 embodied in a volume entitled "Lake St. Louis, old and new, illustrated, and Cavalier de La Salle." Of this work it has been said that more light was thrown upon the history of the early settlement of Montreal Island, and the Indian wars of the period than had previously been afforded by any French or English speaking historian. He has since published "Les Anciens de Lac Saint Louis." The judicial habit of mind of Justice Girouard, together with we know not what of traditional intuition, has made these essays "human documents" of the utmost importance. Justice Girouard has been thrice married, and leaves a widow, three sons and four daughters. One of his sons, Sir Percy Girouard, is governor-general of British East Africa. To his son-in-law, Mr. Omer Côté, of the Interior Department, Ottawa, we are indebted for most acceptable recent data regarding one whom the Society is honored in honoring.

EDWARD GOODMAN, proprietor and editor of The Standard, died at his home in Oakwood Boulevard, February 14, 1911, at the age of eighty-one. Mr. Goodman was born at Clipstone, Northamptonshire, England, May 10, 1830. In 1845 he went to Leicester, where he was apprenticed to a druggist. References are made in his diary to Baptist teachings which he imbibed here, which influenced his whole after life. Being advised to come to America for his health, Mr. Goodman sailed on the steamer "Sarah Lee." landing in New York twenty-one days later, July 1, 1852, and coming to Chicago the following week. On September 1, 1853, was founded The Christian Times in Chicago. This was the Baptist paper for the Northwest, and later became The Standard. Mr. Goodman was one of its first field agents, and subsequently became its owner. Mr. Goodman lived in 1864 at No. 13 Harmon Court and thither at his invitation, came Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Donnelley, of Kingston, Canada, with their infant son Reuben. Mr. Donnelley became a partner in the printing business with Mr. Goodman and Dr. Church, under the firm name of Church, Goodman and Donnelley, and thus was Mr. Goodman indirectly instrumental in the founding of the Lakeside Press. Bringing Baptist tradition from England, Mr. Goodman joined the First Baptist Church of Chicago on September 1, 1854. Elected a deacon in 1863, he ultimately became senior deacon, and his kindly face has there been familiar to hundreds for more than forty years, while at the same time he served his denomination as treasurer of the Baptist Theological Union.

Rev. P. S. Henson, writing in *The Standard*, says of Dr. Goodman: "The Theological Seminary, now known as the Divinity School of the Chicago University, had no stauncher friend than he. Of the old Chicago University he was one of the projectors, and through its brief and precarious existence he stood by it with unflinching fidelity and was one of the few mourners at its melancholy funeral. He hailed with the jubilant joy of a boy the door of hope in the valley of Achor thrown open by the generosity of John D. Rockefeller and the heroism of William Rainey Harper, and to the end of his life he rejoiced with exceeding joy in the widening sweep of power of the new university." It should be added that upon the organization of the University of Chicago in 1891, Mr. Goodman be-

came one of its trustees, and only eight weeks before his death turned over to Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, the president, eight scrap books of material to be embodied in a history of the old and new institutions. A year ago he published a volume entitled: "History of the First Baptist Church of

Chicago."

In 1858 Mr. Goodman married Miss Mary E. Brande, who survives him, together with their children, Mrs. Elmer E. Sperry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. Herbert E. Goodman, of Chicago. Mr. Goodman joined the Historical Society as an annual member in 1869. He was made a corresponding member on November 1, 1895, and so continued until his death. As editor, author, promoter of education, and Christian gentleman, this Society desires to record its deep appreciation of the type of citizenship embodied by Edward Goodman.

JOHN CORSON SMITH, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, a corresponding member of this Society since 1879, died at his home in Chicago on the last night of the year 1910. Born in Philadelphia of Scotch-English parentage in 1832, he came to Illinois in 1854, staying for a brief time in Chicago, but locating in Galena. A carpenter and builder by trade, he mastered the details of this craft, and made many friends in Galena, among them Ulysses S. Grant. In 1856 he married Charlotte A. Gallaher, of Galena. In 1859 he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the U.S. Custom House and Post Office at Dubuque, Iowa. Upon the outbreak of the Rebellion he returned to Illinois, and in 1862 enlisted as a private in the 74th Illinois Infantry Volunteers. In the same year he recruited and was elected Captain of Company I, 96th Illinois Volunteers, becoming major of the regiment upon its organization. He served with distinction under General Grant, from Mississippi to Appomattox. He was severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, and was brevetted by Lincoln "for gallantry on the field" at Chickamauga. At the close of the war General Smith returned to Galena and was appointed Assistant Assessor of the Internal Revenue for Jo Daviess County. In 1874 he took up his residence in Chicago, having charge of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1874 he was appointed one of the Centennial Commissioners of Illinois, and served as Secretary of the Board.

In 1875 he was appointed Chief Grain Inspector of the City of Chicago; was elected State Treasurer in 1878, and reelected in 1882. In 1884 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. In military organizations Gen. Smith had served as Commander of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Chicago. and Grand Commander, Department of Illinois, G. A. R. It is said of Gen. Smith that he was possibly the most widely known Mason in the world. Initiated February 4. 1859, in Miners' Lodge No. 773, Galena, Illinois, he became affiliated with every known branch of the Masonic fraternity, holding active or honorary membership in very many, his membership extending throughout America, Great Britain, and the Far East. Among Illinois organizations he was Grand Commander of Knights Templar in 1880, Committee of Correspondence until his death, and in the Masonic Veterans' Association, held the rank of 33° Emeritus Venerable Chief ad vitam. In 1894-95. General Smith made a tour of the world, the story of which appeared in his work entitled Around the World With Gen. John C. Smith. Interment, with Masonic honors, was made at Galena, Illinois. His widow, one daughter, and three sons survive him. For several printed memorials we are indebted to his son, John C. Smith, Jr., of Chicago.

JOHN H. WRENN, annual member since 1903, died May 13, 1911, at the home of his son in Los Angeles, California. His father was George L. Wrenn, a native of Virginia, who was engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business in Ohio. His mother was Mary J. Duffield, the descendant of a pioneer Pennsylvania family. He was born at Middletown, Ohio, September 11, 1841, where he attended the local schools and academies, his natural love of books supplementing that education by a liberal course of reading continued throughout his life. In 1863, at the invitation of his uncle, James E. Tyler, he came to Chicago as a partner in Tyler, Ullman & Co., bankers and brokers. He opened the New York office of that firm in 1866, remaining in New York nearly two years, returning to Chicago in 1867. His firm, afterwards Wrenn, Ullman & Company, came through the fearful test of the Chicago Fire with unimpaired credit, but with the sorrowful loss of Mr. Ullman, who was overwhelmed in their office at the corner of Dearborn and Lake Streets. The business continued under the firm names of

Wrenn & Brewster: Baldwin, Wrenn & Farnum: Walker & Wrenn and finally became the well-known house of John H. Wrenn & Co., which discontinued business December 31, 1910. Member of the leading Exchanges of both Chicago and New York, his business career was characterized by sound conservatism and strict rectitude combined with energy which insured success. In 1866 Mr. Wrenn married Miss Julia A. Griggs, who died in 1902. His children, all of whom survive him, are Mrs. Frederic F. Norcross, Miss Ethel P. Wrenn, of Chicago, and Harold B. Wrenn of Los Angeles. Mr. Wrenn was a lover of books and of art. His fine library contained many rare editions of early English authors, in the collection of which he took the keenest pleasure. He was also a collector of choice etchings and engravings. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of this city, and for forty-eight years one of its Board of Trustees. He was a governing member of the Art Institute, and at one time President of the Caxton Club. He also held membership in the Chicago, University, Saddle and Cycle, Ontwentsia, Midday, Quadrangle, and other clubs in Chicago and New York.

DONATIONS OF MUSEUM MATERIAL

The accessions to the Society's Collections throughout the year have been constant, and would indicate that the value of the Society as a repository of historical relics and records is being increasingly appreciated by the people of our city. In the Librarian's Report will be found special mention of interesting gifts to the Library, and the List of Donors, pages 551-562, is a tabulated statement of all gifts made during the year.

From the Misses Frederika and Elizabeth Skinner and Mr. Elijah K. Hubbard were received donations of twenty-five dollars each toward the general expenses of the Society.

Chicago Portraits—

Among gifts which the Society receives none are more acceptable than portraits, whether paintings or photographs, of the citizens whose lives have made the history of Chicago what it is. We have been fortunate in adding to our collections this year some very representative portraits.

Chicago Portraits—(Continued)

Considering them in order of their historic associations, it is interesting to note that they fall into certain groups, roughly corresponding with certain sections of the city as it

grew.

In the "Fort Dearborn group" may be mentioned portraits of the following: Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Jr.; portrait enlarged from a miniature, the original of which was painted by his sister-in-law, Mrs. John H. Kinzie, the reproduction being presented to the Society by her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Kinzie Gordon, of Savannah, Ga., through Mr. Frank Du Souchet, of Chicago. Dr. Wolcott was the first resident physician at Chicago, having arrived in 1819 or 1820, and remaining until his death in 1830. He was born at East Windsor, Conn., February 14, 1790, was a graduate of Yale, in the class of 1809, and was appointed by President Monroe Indian Agent to the Lakes, April 20, 1818. Speaking of Fort Dearborn, Gurdon Hubbard wrote: "It was rebuilt on the old site in June, 1816, by Capt. Hezekiah Bradley, 3rd U.S. Infantry, and occupied by troops until October, 1823, when it was again vacated and left in charge of Alexander Wolcott, Indian Agent." Dr. Wolcott's will was the first probated in Cook county. Of the donor of this picture, it may be said that she is the third Nelly Kinzie, of the family whose home was the only house on the North side of the river when the first Fort Dearborn was built. She married William Washington Gordon, a son of the builder and first president of the Georgia Central Railroad, and is thus associated with leading social circles of the South, without, however, we are glad to find, becoming unmindful of the place her family holds in the annals of Chicago.

MRS. EMILY BEAUBIEN LE BEAU, daughter of Mark Beaubien, who came to Chicago in 1829 to settle, staying for a time in the old "Dean house," beside the fort, and later building the first frame house in Chicago, if report be correct, has presented a large tinted photographic portrait of herself, and a cabinet-sized photograph of her late husband, Robert Le Beau. In addition, the Society is the recipient, through Mrs. Le Beau, of a very fine photograph of herself at the age of eighty-six, made during her recent visit to Chicago, in the Moffett Studios. We are also indebted indirectly to Mrs. Le Beau for a photograph of her cousin, Alexander Beaubien, son of Jean-Baptiste Beaubien and

Chicago Portraits—(Continued)

Josette La Framboise, presented by Mrs. Gwinthallyn Beaubien Bernard, Mrs. Le Beau's half sister, at whose home she stayed while in the city. A fuller account is given of Mrs. Le Beau's visit to the Historical Society elsewhere in the report. It is fitting, however, that we of the younger generation, acknowledge here the inspiration felt in looking upon even this "counterfeit likeness" of one who has known all the perils of the pioneer life, while retaining all of the sweetness and refinement which makes for civilization and happiness in any day or age.

Through Judge Dent, the Society has been enriched by the gift from Mrs. KATE SHARP, of Louisville, Ky., of a portrait of her father, James H. Collins, painted by G. P. A. A letter from Mrs. Sharp contains biographical notes concerning her father, and a letter from Judge Dent accompanying Mrs. Sharp's letter gives additional data. The following is a brief summary. Born between 1802 and 1804, Mr. Collins came to Chicago in 1833. His diary records under date of January 20, 1834, "Commenced practice of law in this place with Mr. Caton as a partner in business. ... May 14th. This afternoon the Circuit Court commenced its session in Chicago. Hon. R. M. Young, Circuit Judge. . . . May 17th, Circuit Court adjourned. Mr. Caton and myself have had a severe time of it, having been engaged all the time from the commencement to the end of the term. May 18, Departed for Ottawa to the Circuit Court." Mrs. Sharp records that her father was later associated with Justin Butterfield in business, and died in Ottawa in 1854. She also related that she has a letter from President Lincoln referring to his high regard for her father, and that in a personal interview he said to her, "Your father was the one lawyer I most dreaded. I felt almost sure my case was lost if he was my opponent,"

Mrs. T. Mauro Garrett (née Ada Sawyer), a grand-daughter of Justin Butterfield, has presented a water-color portrait of Justin Butterfield, as well as an early photograph of the Butterfield residence on Michigan Street at the northwest corner of Cass Street. The latter picture shows in the foreground a group of people on the lawn, including Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Sawyer, and their daughter, Ada (Mrs. Garrett). Of Justin Butterfield it is unnecessary

Chicago Portraits—(Continued)

to speak at length here. He settled in Chicago in 1835, and as is well known, became one of the leading lawyers of the Middle West, while his home became one of Chicago's most prominent social centers. His daughters, of whom Mrs. Sawyer was one, were spoken of as "the three beautiful Butterfield girls," and were known to the social world not only of Chicago but also of New York and Washington. Accompanying the above was a daguerreotype of Mrs. Ada Butterfield Gallatly (Mrs. Francis), with sundry gifts mentioned in other connections, made on the occasion of Mrs. Garrett's departure for an indefinite period from her home at the corner of Cass and Ontario Streets.

By bequest of JUDGE LAMBERT TREE, Honorary Life Member of this Society, whose death occurred in October of 1910, the Society is the recipient of a portrait of Judge Tree painted by G. P. A. Healy, the Chicago artist, representing the Judge in early middle life—a very fine example of the artist's best manner. A somewhat extended sketch of the career of Judge Tree as a jurist, diplomat, and publicist, was printed in the Society's Report of last year. It is with regret that we record the recent demolition of his beautiful residence, with its fine lawns, the latter extending for almost a square, and making a garden spot for the entire neighborhood bounded by Cass, Ontario, and Ohio Streets, with the Tree Studio building on the West. Judge Tree was a connoisseur in art, and the fine oaklined hall and widespreading drawing-rooms and library of this dwelling were hung with many a fine canvas. It is particularly characteristic, therefore, that the Judge's last gift to the Society, aside from important documents recorded elsewhere, should have been this work of art, connected with his own and the artist's prime of life.

MISS HELEN LESLIE CARTER, another member of the Cass Street group of early residents, has presented photographs of her father, James Carter, who came to Galena about 1840, removing to Chicago in 1860; of her mother, Helen Anderson (Leslie) Carter, of their daughter Isabella (Mrs. Charles P. Latting), and of their son, the late Leslie Carter. The picture of Mrs. James Carter is of the wide crinoline period—a very dignified and beautiful likeness of a young and handsome woman.

Chicago Portraits—(Continued)

Representative of the South Side of Chicago, and Michigan Avenue in particular, is the portrait presented by Mrs. William Harrison French (née Jennie Bowen), whose father, James H. Bowen, the subject of the picture, together with his two brothers, occupied the stately mansions adjoining one another on the Avenue opposite the Lake Front Park, which were among the most deplored losses of the Great Fire. The portrait of Mr. Bowen was painted when he was in middle life by G. Merrihew. The importance of this acquisition lies not only in its artistic excellence, but in the associations evoked by the names of James H. Bowen in the minds of Chicago's older citizens. Quoting from F. F. Cook's Bygone Days in Chicago,

"In all public affairs, for many years, when anything for any reason refused to budge, the public instinctively turned to this incarnation of 'go.' It was chiefly through the energy of the Colonel that the house of Bowen Brothers grew to be one of the largest merchandising concerns in the city. Then, when the war broke out, men of his stamp being everywhere in demand, he became a member of Chicago's famous 'Union Defence Committee,' which . . . sent to the front many regiments. He was commissioned a colonel on the staff of the governor to give special effect to his work . . He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in that capacity was in Washington, and spent with Lincoln at the White House, a portion of the President's last day; and the arrangements for the martyr's funeral in Chicago were largely in his charge. . . . He organized the Third National Bank and was its first president; in that capacity he took the first steps towards the organization of the Chicago Clearing House Association. . . . In time the Colonel retired from active mercantile pursuits . . and then undertook to reclaim the Calumet Swamp, and transform it into the now realized South Chicago . . . Colonel Bowen was one of Chicago's really great 'promoters'—using the term in its best sense—and somewhere down on the now teeming Calumet . . . his name should be perpetuated by some enduring Memorial."

Mr. A. W. Wheeler has presented a photographic copy from a daguerreotype portrait of David Kennison. In the Fergus Historical Series, no. 28, p. 114, we read: "Kennison, David, last survivor of the Boston Tea-Party, died Feb. 24, 1852, aged 115-3-17; interred in Lincoln Park about 320 feet n.-w. from the Couch tomb, and about 30 feet east of the east line of North Clark Street." Belonging to another era, it might almost be said that David Kennison is not within the "field"

Chicago Portraits—(Continued)

of this Society. The rough boulder which marks his last resting place was erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. But since he was doubtless the "Oldest Inhabitant" of his period in Chicago, in point of years, and since the conservation of historic data and the marking of historic spots is part of our province, we are glad to place among our gallery of Chicagoans this veteran campaigner of Boston.

Mr. Webster Tomlinson has contributed a most valuable photograph, of carte de visite size, showing in wonderfully clear miniature, bust portraits of twenty-seven of Chicago's foremost clergymen, including Bishop Cheney, Robert Collyer, Prof. Swing, Drs. Everts, Ryder, Locke, Thomas, and others.

OBJECTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF CHICAGO HISTORY

The Society has, after some negotiation, secured through one of its members, an object of unique interest in the municipal history of the West, namely, the compass with which the original town of Chicago was surveyed by James Thompson, the surveyor appointed by the Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to lay out a town at the northern terminus of the Canal.

As the Chicago Historical Society has long been the depository for Thompson's original plat, it is very appropriate that the Society should acquire the compass as well. The latter is fully authenticated, having been purchased from a grandson of James Thompson, and being accompanied with drawings showing the manner of its mounting and documents establishing its source. In a newspaper notice of the death of Mrs. Margaret Thompson it is stated that "she was married to James Thompson October 9, 1817, who settled on a farm five miles east of Evansville, where they resided until his death in 1872. James Thompson, alluded to as one of the early pioneers of Randolph County, reputed and known by all the old residents of this county as one of the surveyors of the early days, sectionized a great deal of the public lands now comprising the counties of Will, McHenry, and Kane, and surveyed the islands of the Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Ohio. Also laid out

Objects Illustrative of Chicago History—(Continued)

for the Canal commissioners what were generally called the Canal lots, or the first original lots of the city of

Chicago."

Now that the proposition for re-placing the names of Chicago streets with numbers is rife, it may be interesting to consider the street names in the light of this official survey of the "original town" as prepared by state officials at the instance of the government from whom the land was derived.

Andreas, in his History of Chicago, states that "Prior to 1830 there was no town of Chicago. The Canal Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of 1829, were empowered to 'locate the canal, to lay out towns, to sell lots, and to apply the proceeds to the construction of the canal." The members of this board were Dr. William Javne of Springfield, Edmund Roberts of Kaskaskia, and Charles Dunn of Brownesville, Ill. These Commissioners were the official fathers of the city. They employed James Thompson to survey and plat the town of Chicago, on Section 9, Township 39, Range 14. The completion of this survey, and the filing of the plat, bearing date August 4, 1830, marks the date of the geographical location of the town, now the great city of Chicago." Andreas further states: "... Section 9, 'the original town', and to which all other surveys are additions, fortunately covered the ground along the main channel of the river and at the junction of its two branches. The original limits of Chicago were Madison. Desplaines, Kinzie and State Streets, embracing an area of about three-eights of a square mile. The public thoroughfares running east and west were, as recorded on Thompson's map, 'Kenzie', Carroll, Fulton and Washington streets (on the West Side) naming them in their order from the north; while those lying north and south were Jefferson, Clinton, Canal, West and East Water, Market, Franklin, Wells, 'La Salles', Clark and Dearborn streets, naming them in their order from the west. Included within these brief limits were the hitherto independent settlements of Wolf Point, west of the river's fork, and the 'lower village' on the South Side."

Mr. Charles H. Conover presented a set of Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company bank notes, of one, two, three and five dollar denominations.

Objects Illustrative of Chicago History—(Continued)

Mr. Albert Dickinson gave a blank certificate for \$500 issued by the banking house of R. K. Swift Brothers and Johnston of Chicago—famous "wild-cat" bankers of the fifties.

Dr. C. B. Reed gave a complete set of tickets of admission to the World's Columbian Exposition.

VIEWS OF CHICAGO AND CHICAGO BUILDINGS

In this department of museum equipment we are indebted for gifts as follows:

To Mr. FERDINAND WALTHER for a large lithographic view of "Chicago in 1830";-to Mr. A. W. WATRISS for additions to his beautiful series of photographs of Chicago's old North Side residences, among them the Arnold, Sheldon and Perry Smith houses on Lincoln Parkway, the Cyrus H. McCormick and William Blair houses on Rush Street. the Porter and Nickerson houses of East Erie Street, the Rumsey residences on East Huron Street and the Reed house on Cass Street; the Isham, Fuller, and Peabody houses on Dearborn Ave., and the Farwell houses on East Pearson St.; -to Mr. John W. Foster for additions to his series of photographs of old homes in Lake View; to Mr. Joseph Beifeld for a half tone print of the old Sherman House;—to Messrs. William O. Otis and Ed-WIN H. CLARK for a photograph of the Portland Block in 1878;—to Mr. Euguene R. Harrington for a water-color painting of the Lake Shore Drive in 1890;—to CAPT. E. R. LEWIS for a photograph of "The First Flag Day Celebration in America, held at Douglas Park, June 18, 1892", and of the Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors Monument, Chicago; -to Dr. O. L. Schmidt for a series of 178 views of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

For the latest view of Chicago life the Society is indebted to Mr. Lyman H. Howe, who through Mr. C. R. Bosworth of the Garrick Theatre, presented a moving picture film entitled, "Panoramic view of the new Northwestern Station" taken by Mr. Howe early in June, 1911.

So extraordinary a departure from the commonly accepted manner of preserving historic archives as the last gift involved, excited some press comment. Quoting from

Views of Chicago and Chicago Buildings—(Continued)

the Record-Herald of June 18, 1911, under the caption

"Chicago's first 'Canned History'" . . . we read:

Except for certain films in the possession of the United States government this is probably the first official record of its kind in America. . . The Northwestern station just completed was selected as the most representative available type of Chicago architecture. . . In making the record an effort was made to include as much as possible of the action going on in the streets about the building—the moving crowds . . . the street cars, automobiles, wagons, and other vehicles . . . the overhead trolley and telephone wires (which the conduit system will probably supercede in a few years), the street-lighting appliances and the like . . . By the magic of science the people of 2011 will be able almost literally to turn back the hand of time and view Chicago and Chicagoans as they lived and moved in 1911". . . The Librarian's letter of acceptance of the plan was reproduced by the paper in fac-simile.

RELICS OF THE CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871

The collection of these relics has been augmented by gifts as follow:

Mr. Benjamin Allen presented twelve original negatives, 8x10 inches in size, of views of ruins after the fire. This series is of exceptional interest.

Mr. George H. Fergus presented the "Ben Franklin printer's stick," said to be the identical printer's stick used by Franklin in his London printing office and brought to Chicago in 1839. Mr. Robert Fergus, founder of the Fergus Printing Company, so long identified with the annals of early Chicago, received the stick as a gift from a fellow apprentice who had acquired it in London. After early vicissitudes which we may imagine, and after surviving the ordeal of our great conflagration, this truly typical relic of "Poor Richard" now occupies a prominent place among the Society's most precious treasures and serves to link the names of Chicago's earliest printers with that of the immortal Franklin.

The children of the late JOHN NEWELL presented a Chicago Fire Memorial in the form of a painting by Emile

Relics of the Chicago Fire of 1871—(Continued)

Santin, 1871. The picture, which is thoroughly French in feeling, measures about 8x14 inches, and is finely painted on wood. It represents a lady, dressed in black in the fashion of the period, depositing a coin in a chest lettered "Relief for the sufferers of Chicago." In the background are seen the still smoking ruins of the city.

MISS W. R. E. MASON of Austin, presented a platter and plate, relics of the fire, together with photographs.

Mr. Charles A. Sawyer gave one of the first velocipedes made and sold in Chicago, purchased by Mr. Sawyer in 1869, together with the receipted bill for the same, also the truck and box used the night of the Fire to carry the books of the firm of Charles B. Sawyer & Co. (formerly Davis, Sawyer & Co.) Boots and Shoes, from their store at 38-40 Lake St. to Mr. Sawyer's residence, 1640 Indiana Ave.

Mrs. T. Mauro Garrett presented a portrait bust of U. S. Grant in white porcelain, and busts of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie.

Mr. Francis A. Eastman gave three charred banknotes, two of \$5 and one of \$10 denominations.

MISS AGATHA WIEBOLT presented as a relic of the Fire a bar of soap bearing the legend: "Clear the Track" said to have been manufactured in Chicago before the fire and to have been in Miss Wieboldt's possession ever since.

ILLINOIS HISTORY

Among the objects connected with the general history of the state, we note the gifts as follow:

From Miss Agnes Goodwin Culver, a set of fine zinc plates used by Miss Culver in an article on Kaskaskia written by her for the Chautauqaun in 1901.—From Mrs. S. E. R. Fitzwilliam, a photographic copy of the engraving of the "Arkansas Traveller," familiar to early residents of the west. The present photograph was made from the engraving owned by Dr. Foster of Bloomington, Ill. It represents a backwoods scene before the days of railroads. With the picture is a typewritten sketch of the story involved in the "American musical myth known as

Illinois History—(Continued)

'The Arkansas Traveller' "—which came into vogue among fiddlers about 1850.—From Dr. O. L. Schmidt, an oil painting of Starved Rock after a sketch made in 1857 by Dr. Webber of Morris, Ill. The recent purchase of Starved Rock to be maintained as a state park lends added interest to this record of the appearance of this historic spot before the railroads had made it easy of access to the curious.—From Mr. Wm. A. R. Mitchell a group of ten silk badges worn on various occasions, including the blue badge worn at the "Inauguaration of the opening of the Calumet River to Navigation and Commerce, July 5, 1875."—From the Misses Elizabeth and Genevieve Marshall, of Carmi, Ill., a photograph of Major Samuel Davis Marshall, as an officer of the 3rd Ill. volunteers in the Mexican War, copied from a daguerreotype by Isaac deVos, of Chicago.

INDIAN RELICS

Mrs. Philo King has presented two fine specimens of Indian water jugs. Dr. C. B. Reed gave the head of a Sioux War Club found on the battlefield of Wounded Knee.

CIVIL WAR RELICS

Gifts in this department have been received as follows: From Mr. Frank G. Logan a framed copperplate engraving by W. A. Cooper & Co., of Selden J. Woodman's painting of John Brown. The picture bears the autograph of S. J. Woodman, and below it is printed a letter from Mrs. Brown to the artist in which she says: "It is an excellent likeness of him."—From MISS ALICE G. KERFOOT, framed portraits of Generals Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis.—From Mr. J. M. VERNON, a ticket with this legend: "U. S. Zouave Cadets, Wednesday Evening, Eight o'clock, Complimentary."—From Mr. John D. Dale, a \$1,000 bond of the Confederate States of America, issued February 20, 1863.—From Dr. O. L. Schmidt, a framed lithograph of the Birthplace of Stephen A. Douglas, at Brandon, Vermont. -From William L. Southworth an envelope bearing the Confederate flag, the letter head of the "Regular Nashville & St. Louis Packet Str. C. E. Hillman" and a note reading, "Taken from the Steamer April 25, 1861, on the Mississippi River above Cairo, while on her way south laden with munitions of war for the Confederacy. Capture made

Civil War Relics—(Continued)

by one gun squad of Battery A, Chicago Lt. Artill'y and a small detachment of Chicago Zouaves. (Signed) William L. Southworth, Corporal Battery A.;" also, a photograph of Lieut. John R. Botsford, Co. A, Chicago Lt. Artill'y in command of first gun fired in the West, at Cairo, Ill., to intercept steamer on Mississippi River; and a photograph of Irving W. Carson, General Grant's scout killed at Shiloh as he delivered a message to the General. With the above are a home-made Confederate pistol and a salt and pepper box.

War rifles in the collection of Gen. C. S. Bentley, framed with a poem entitled "Relics of the Civil War" by Mary E. Allbright. These lines were suggested to the writer by the offering for sale of old army rifles in a Boston department store. The gift of Gen. Bentley.

Maj. S. E. Barrett presented to the Society the silver mounted revolver that he carried during the War. Maj. Barrett was Captain of Taylor's Battery.

It should be mentioned that a large number of valuable relics have been loaned for the Special Civil War Exhibit and comment upon some of these will be found under the head of Special Exhibits in the Librarian's Report.

LINCOLNIANA

Among portraits and objects connected with the life of Abraham Lincoln gifts have been received as follow:

Mr. Lucius G. Fisher, a remarque proof of the etched portrait of Lincoln by W. H. Bicknell, issued exclusively to members of the Bibliographical Society. This etching is after the Springfield photographs of 1860. It is mounted in a portfolio, with cancelled proof showing the process.

- Dr. O. L. Schmidt, an etched portrait of Lincoln by Otto J. Schneider, after the Gardiner photograph of 1864.
- Mr. S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., a large lithograph depicting Lincoln delivering his address at the Dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863. The text of the address is given below.

Lincolniana—(Continued)

Mr. C. F. Gunther, a lithographic picture of Washington and Lincoln, bearing the legend: "Champions of Freedom," executed by Samuel Marshall, 1865, and lithographed by P. S. Duval & Son, Philadelphia. Also, a large bronze medal executed by H. Ryden, bearing on the obverse side a relief bust of Lincoln with the legend: "Abraham Lincoln, President, 1861-1865," Mr. Gunther has in addition contributed towards the purchase of several pictures.

Mr. George Engelke, a white silk badge woven in black, red and blue, showing a medallion portrait of Lincoln. At the top is the legend: "Assassinated at Washington, 14 April, 1865..." and below: "The Late Lamented President Lincoln." The maker is T. Stevens, Coventry.

MRS. T. M. GARRETT, a plate, showing a portrait of Lincoln and view of the Lincoln home, Springfield, on the obverse side, and on the reverse, the legend: "Petrus Regout & Co., Masstricht. Made in Holland."

THE CROWE NAME PLATE COMPANY presented a copper tablet bearing the Gettysburg address.

WASHINGTONIANA

The Society has, until now, made no particular effort to obtain material in this field, but occasional gifts, together with loans, have made possible a small exhibit for Washington's Birthday. Among the gifts from a member we note two large oil chromos, representing, the one, "Washington Closing the Lodge," after Lentze's painting, which shows Washington in full Masonic regalia; and the other, "Lady Washington's Reception."

Mr. Sidney C. Eastman has deposited with the Society an original portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart.

Marius E. Dahl, presented a lithographic copy of Lentze's painting, "Washington crossing the Delaware," the original of which is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The lithograph was published by Currier & Ewes, New York, 1876.

COLONIAL MISCELLANY

Mrs. George B. Woodward of Chicago has enriched the Society's collections with a group of objects chiefly colonial,

Annual Meeting—(Continued)

including articles of apparel and of household utility connected with various persons, among them Martha Washington, Johnathan Edwards, George Ticknor, etc.

Mrs. Dwight W. Graves, Regent of the Kaskaskia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented a colonial spinning wheel, distaff and flax in a state of perfect preservation.

JUDGE THOMAS DENT, gave a photographic fac-simile of the Proclamation of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland, 1775.

MISCELLANEA

Mr. Hubbard Carpenter gave a 12 foot U. S. flag.

Dr. O. L. Schmidt gave a mahogany easel.

Mr. Samuel Insull donated special illuminating equipment for four table cases by means of which the objects displayed are lighted from all sides. This gift has added greatly to the effectiveness of exhibits.

The Executive Committee feels that its Annual Report would be incomplete if it failed to publicly express and inscribe in the Society's records the Committee's appreciation of the faithfulness and zeal of the Society's employees during the year. Their interest has been constant and their industry untiring. So efficiently have the duties of their respective departments been performed by the Librarian, the Record Writer and Accountant, and the Accession Clerk, that the lack of an official secretary has hardly been noticed. The Executive Committee therefore deems it to the interest of the Society that the secretaryship should remain vacant until it can be filled to their thorough satisfaction and to the permanent benefit of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Frankel, seconded by Mr. Gunther, the Report of the Executive Committee was accepted, approved and ordered placed on file.

Mr. Burley, of the Board of Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, then presented and read the Report on this Fund, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. NOVEMBER 1, 1910, TO OCTOBER 31, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Certificate of Deposit on hand Novem-

	er 1, 1910	\$ 219.00	
1911	ei 1, 1910	\$ 218.90	
Jan. 4, 6	5 months' interest on \$17,000, 3½%		
	bonds	297.50	
,	bonds	1,000.00	
\$	\$500.00, 4% bond matured	500.00	
1	Interest on \$218.90 Certificate of	4.00	
July 5.	Deposit	1.29	
July 5.	bonds	297.50	
(6 months' interest on \$51,500, 4%	237,000	
	bonds	1,030.00	
Oct. 18.	Sold \$1,000 4% bond, maturing 1913, at 9934	997.50	
	Accrued interest on same	11.89	
	Certificate of Deposit No. 8240,	11.00	
	June 4, 1911	22.02	
]	Interest on same	.52	
	Certificate of Deposit No. 9041,	1 217 50	
	July 5, 1911	1,317.50	
	intologe on bumo		
1911		\$5,705.92	
	DISBURSEMENTS.		
Jan. 4. I	Paid for two \$1,000, 4% bonds, ma-		
	turing Jan. 1, 1921, No. 1508, and No. 636, at 9934 \$1	,995.00	
	Accrued interest	.67	
P	Paid Certificate of Deposit No. 8240,		
Inles 5 D	3 months, 3%	22.02	
July 5. P	aid Safety Box rent	10.00	
•	3 months, 3%	1,317.50	
Oct. 18. P	aid Chicago Historical Society,		
	annual appropriation 2	2,100.00 5,445.19	
Oct. 18. C	ertificate of Deposit No. 9510, in		
	Safety Vault Box	\$ 260.73	
STATEM	MENT OF GILPIN FUND, NOVEM	IRER 1 1911	
	y 3½% bonds, par value		
Chicago Cit	y 4% bonds, par value	50,500.00	
Certificate	of Deposit	260.73	
Amount re	ceived from Estate of Henry D. G	Filpin,	
decea	sed	64,314.34	
Surpl	us	\$ 3,446.39	
Chicago, No	ovember 1, 1911.		
	(Signed) EUGENE H. FISHBURN, (Signed) CLARENCE A. BURLEY, (Signed) THOMAS DENT, Ex-offic	Trustees	
	(Signed) THOMAS DENT. Ex-office	Trustees.	
Securities examined and found in hand in Safety Deposit Box, Merchants Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, November 8, 1911.			
Merchants 1	Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, November	r 8, 1911.	
	(Signed) WILLIA (Signed) CHARLE	M A. FULLER,	
	(Signed) CHARLE	s F. Gunther.	

Annual Meeting—(Continued))

Mr. Gunther, seconded by Mr. Frankel, moved that the Report of the Gilpin Fund Trustees be accepted and placed on file. Accepted.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Orson Smith, the Treasurer's Report was presented and read as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1910	\$ 4,244.80
Deposits by Secretary	9,255.12
Deposits by Trustees Gilpin Fund	2,100.00
Interest on South Side Elevated Railway Bonds	180.00
Interest on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Bonds	200.00
Interest on Chicago City Railway Company	200,00
Bonds	150.00
Interest on Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co. Bonds	40.00
Interest on Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company Bonds	400.00
Interest on Commonwealth Edison Company	400.00
Bonds	400.00
Interest on Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Bonds	440.00
Interest on City of Mobile Bonds	90.00
Interest on Bank Account	84.34 13,339.46
DISBURSEMENTS.	\$17,584.26
Vouchers issued by the Secretary, countersigned by the President	\$10,608.89
Balance on hand, October 31st, 1911	6,975.37 \$17,584.26
The above balance is made up as follows:	
General Fund	1,677.65
Pond Fund	1,636.42
Polk Diary Fund	308.50
Stickney Fund	2,822.80
Marshall Field Fund	323,86
Jackson Fund	206.14
	6,975.37

Treasurer's Report—(Continued)

The following securities are held in safe deposit box by the Society:

POND FUND.		
Four (4) South Side Elevated Railway Bonds,	# 4 000	#4.000
each	\$1,000	\$4,000
One (1) Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Bond	500	500
Eight (8) Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. Bonds,	300	300
each	1,000	8,000
One (1) Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Bond	1,000	1,000
STICKNEY FUND.		
Five (5) Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad		
Bonds	1,000	5,000
CARPENTER FUND.		
One (1) Commonwealth Electric Company Bond	1,000	1,000
JACKSON FUND		
One (1) Commonwealth Electric Company Bond	1,000	1,000
GARRETT FUND.		
One (1) Commonwealth Electric Company Bond	1,000	1,000
WATKINS FUND.		
Five (5) Commonwealth Electric Company Bonds,		
each	1,000	5,000
TILTON FUND		
Three (3) Chicago City Railway Company		
Bonds, each	1,000	3,000
WILLING FUND		
Two (2) City of Mobile, Alabama, Bonds, each	1,000	2,000
One (1) Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad		
Bond	500	500
MARSHALL FIELD FUND.		
Five (5) Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad		
Bonds	1,000	5,000
Five (5) Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co.	1 000	5 000
Bonds	1,000	5,000

Respectfully submitted,

ORSON SMITH,

Treasurer.

Annual Meeting—(Continued)

The Report of the Auditing Committee appears following the digest of the Trial Balance in the Executive Committee's Report, on page 423.

The reports of the Treasurer and the Auditing Committee were referred to the Executive Committee.

A short Report of the Membership Committee was presented. Mr. Conover, Chairman of this Committee for the second year since its establishment, with his associates, deserves the thanks of the Society for his untiring efforts in the duties of the Committee.

The Librarian's Report was now in order, but President Dent deferred its reading until the recess during the conference of the Committee on Nominations.

The next order of business being the Election of New Members, the Secretary of the Meeting read the following extract from the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Executive Committee, November 7, 1911, with its recommendation for the election of Mr. Nathan William Macchesney to Honorary Life Membership:

"Mr. Merryweather presented the following report on Mr. Nathan William MacChesney's application for membership, presented at the October meeting of the Executive Committee, and fully quoted in the Minutes of that meeting, as follows:

To the President and Members of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Historical Society.

Gentlemen :-

The Library Committee begs to report on the application of Mr. Nathan William MacChesney to Honorary Life Membership in return for a donation of Lincoln Centennial Memorial Clippings, that the undersigned have investigated the subject, and called upon Mr. MacChesney, and are of the opinion that his representations of the value of the clippings are correct, and that in every way it would be desirable to have Mr. MacChesney a member of the Chicago Historical Society. Hence, the undersigned recommend Mr. MacChesney for election to the Honorary Life Membership at the Annual Meeting of the Society, according to Article II, Section 2, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Society.

(Signed) O. L. Schmidt, Geo. Merryweather, Chairman.

The report was approved and ordered placed on file.

Annual Meeting—(Continued)

Mr. Fuller, seconded by Gen. Newberry, moved that the name of Mr. Nathan William MacChesney be recommended for Honorary Life Membership in return for a donation of Lincoln Centennial Memorial Clippings, valued at more than One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars. Adopted."

MR. Burley moved that Mr. Nathan William Mac-Chesney, according to the recommendation of the Executive Committee, be elected to the Honorary Life membership of the Society in return for his gift of Lincoln Centennial Clippings.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Frankel and unanimously adopted.

The Acting Secretary then read a communication from Mr. William Holabird proposing Mr. Ira J. Couch for Annual Membership. As the Constitution of the Society in Article II., Section 1, provides for the election of members, at a regular meeting of the Society, without the recommendation of the Executive Committee, Mr. Merry-Weather, seconded by Dr. Schmidt, moved that Mr. Ira J. Couch be elected an Annual Member of the Society. The motion was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT announced that the next in order of business was Election of Officers, and stated that a President, two Vice-Presidents and the necessary number of Members of the Executive Committee were to be elected.

Mr. Frankel, seconded by Mr. Gunther, moved that The President appoint a committee of three to nominate the required officers and committeemen. On adoption of the motion, The President appointed to serve on such committee Bishop Cheney, Mr. Bush and Mr. Mason.

During the absence of the Nominating Committee the Librarian presented her Report for the past year and read from it a number of extracts touching upon particularly interesting features of the Society's work. The Report is as follows:

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

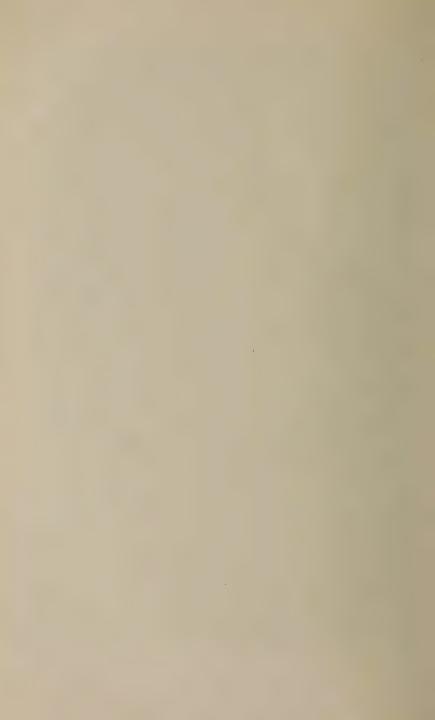
To the Executive Committee of the Chicago Historical Society:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society for the year ending October 31, 1911.

In looking back over the activities of the Society during the past twelve months from the vantage ground of the last quarter, those familiar with the work the institution has been doing for more than half a century become conscious that new color and vitality are beginning to appear therein. The cause is not far to seek. It is impossible not to correlate the awakened face and cheerful aspect which it wears to-day, with the presence of troops of children in the building. Nor is the circumstance, which is in truth only a modest beginning of a new phase, accidental, for, by the direction of the Library and Entertainment Committees a deliberate effort has been made to extend the Society's work for the benefit of children. This has been done by making accessible and attractive to them, through special exhibitions on anniversaries, and in other ways, some portion of the wealth of historical materials stored within this beautiful building.

A factor of the Society's equipment not sufficiently known to the public is the Historical Museum, in which almost every phase of the development of the Old Northwest Territory and the Mississippi Valley is illustrated graphically. The exhibits here consist of models of Indian mounds and of forts; relief maps, pictures of early streets and residences, Indian relics and relics from battlefields; and the portraits of representatives of the various regimes—Spanish, French, British, American—that have been the determining factors in the history of Chicago, and of the Central West. The Museum is becoming the Mecca of thousands of school children who often journey many





weary miles just to study the model of Fort Dearborn. And this is small wonder, for does not this exquisitely accurate reproduction, fashioned in accordance with Captain Whistler's drawings in the War Department, furnish an epitome of the pioneer life of Chicago? Photographs of some of these groups of young students are reproduced on the opposite page.

It has been said that Chicago has no Museum dedicated to Children, and perhaps a museum is needed, but in the meantime this Historical Museum is furnishing common meeting ground for young and old who desire to study Chicago's development from a wilderness to a world-city; and it is delightful to see the young students, note-book in hand, gathered about some white-haired early resident while he explains to eager ears the meaning of a tattered battle-flag or a charred fire relic in the light of his own experience. These talks are priceless legacies to children, who often for the first time see history "in the making," and realize that it is not a sober kind of fiction, but is actual life.

So much of our activity this year having been in the interest of children, the methods and plans for its extension must necessarily occupy a considerable portion of this report. A brief summary of the more important of these follows: Six special exhibitions have been held in the Society's building, and two outside, or extension exhibits given. A calendar of these will be found on pages 490-507. When it has been possible to secure the approval of the Superintendent of Schools for the advertising of a certain exhibit in the schools, postal cards have been sent to each principal extending a special invitation to teachers and pupils to visit the building. When this approval has not been given, general invitations have been published in the newspapers. This method is not entirely satisfactory, for unless the teachers are permitted to close their rooms an hour or more earlier than usual, the pupils suffer the disadvantage

of having to examine the exhibits by artificial light, and when they come from the South and West sides of the city, must be late in arriving at their homes. Inasmuch as Chicago history is part of the course required to be taught in the Eighth Grade, it would seem that opportunity to make these historical expeditions in daylight should be granted several times a year, particularly as the teachers say that the exhibits wake a class up more than weeks of study.

Perhaps a concrete example of the direct effect of historical exhibitions may be pardoned here. In studying attentively the photographs of public school classes that visited the Civil War exhibit last spring, it was remarked that most of the faces indicated foreign nationality. On inquiry it was found that in a class of one hundred brought to the building in three sections (one of which is shown opposite page 470), ten per cent were children of American parents, the majority of the class being Russians and Scandinavians. Truly, here was a magnificent opportunity to begin in these impressionable minds the cultivation of American ideals, and it was just the opportunity that the Society had hoped for in sending out the following appeal for help last March:

Dear Sir:-

In anticipation of the semi-centennial of the opening of the Civil War, signalized by the firing on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, the Historical Society is planning to assemble in its Building an extensive collection of relics commemorative of the great struggle for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery, to be exhibited free throughout the spring and summer. The opening of this exhibition will be the occasion of a special meeting of the Society.

Believing that it is the duty of educational and patriotic societies to commemorate this historic anniversary in order that the youth of our city may be impressed anew with its meaning, and holding with Colonel Roosevelt that, "Beside the material results of the Civil War we are all, North and South, incalculably richer for its memories. for each grim campaign and hard fought battle," the Society has decided to spare no effort to make the occasion worthy and memorable. To this end it

hopes to have the aid and encouragement of its members and friends in the work of gathering together a collection that shall be broadly educational and thus stimulating to patriotism.

The range of material which it seems desirable to collect is

wide, and includes:

Flags.

Portraits, Union and Confederate, military and civilian, army nurses, workers on sanitary commissions and relief organizations. Regimental and smaller groups.

Views of battlefields, fortifications, officers' quarters, camp life.

Arms and ammunition, canteens, etc. Uniforms and articles of personal use. Muster rolls and letters from soldiers.

Newspapers, war time music, contemporary views of Chicago.
Contributions to this exhibition, either as loans or gifts, are
earnestly solicited. Please address correspondence to the undersigned.

Very respectfully,

Librarian.

A glance at the array of Civil War relics listed under the head of Special Exhibitions will show how hearty was the response to the Society's appeal. Nor were the desired results wanting. The enthusiasm of the children knew no bounds. This was sometimes evinced in laudations of the Society written in the Visitors' Register, but one class, wishing to make some return for benefits received, gathered under the tattered flags of the Mulligan Guards and Ellsworth Zouaves, and made the building ring with patriotic hymns, "The Star-spangled Banner," "Battle Cry of Freedom," and "America," sung in the most reverent spirit.

The growing recognition of the Society's value not only by scholarly men, particularly lawyers and historians, but also by educators and social workers among the youth, is very gratifying, and may it not very rightly put it into the minds and hearts of the members of the Society, that it is their duty and privilege to make a strong demand upon the patriotism of Chicago citizens for co-operation commensurate with the need for extending the Society's work in this department of Child-welfare? In doing so, they will appeal strongly to those who are laboring to make Chicago a better and more beautiful place to live in, and who are in a position to do large things for our city, for it is recog-

nized that the future welfare of the Society and of the city is in the hands of the boys and girls of to-day. If the right traditions are taught them now, the motto of these future citizens will be "Noblesse oblige," when it is theirs to guard the honor of Chicago and of its Historical Society.

In view of the statistics showing increased attendance of children (pages 508-511), if it should appear to anyone that *this* is the place to found a Museum for Children, the question of a site for it would not embarrass the Society, for the present building occupies but three-quarters of this lot, leaving a vacant space fifty by sixty feet back of the present building.

Despite the Society's very cordial desire to make its collections of actual service to the general public, the Librarian daily and sometimes hourly responds either by letter or telephone to a catechism such as the following:

Does the Society ever admit visitors?

What is the admission fee?

Where is the building located?

What days is it open?

What line of street cars shall I take?

To meet this demand for information, the poster reproduced on the opposite page has been prepared, and five hundred neatly framed, await the approval of the Board of Education and other bodies, to be installed in schools, parish houses, social settlements, field houses, clubs, railway stations, etc. If the offer to place them in schools is accepted, five hundred more will be needed.

An undertaking which emphasized the Society's progressiveness in the line of extension work occurred last May, when, by vote of its Executive Committee it was decided to send contributions to the Child Welfare Exhibit in the Coliseum. At first this had been thought impossible owing to the rule that none of the collections shall under any circumstances be permitted to leave the Society's fire-proof building. However, it was found that, with a moderate expenditure, photographs and lantern-slides could be

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

THREE QUARTERS OF A

MILE

ACCESSIBLE BY

RITORY" PARTICULARL' "OLD NORTHWEST TER-STATES MADE FROM THE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE WAS FOUNDED IN 1856 FOR DISSEMINATING MATERIALS THE PURPOSE OF COL LLINOIS LECTING, PRESERVING AND THE SOCIETY

PAPERS AS WELL AS IN MAPS, AND EARLY NEWS-IS RICH IN MANUSCRIPTS THE STANDARD AUTHORI-TIES IN THE SOCIETY'S THE LIBRARY

THE CENTRAL WEST PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATE AND COLLECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL THE MUSEUM



DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P M OPEN DAILY EXCEPT SUN-

Location N W Corner Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street

ALWAYS FREE

CLASSES FROM SCHOOLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION AND CLUBS RECEIVE

VISITORS WELCOME

AND HISTORICAL PERIODS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF

POSTER



substituted for actual objects, and thus the Society was privileged to have part in one of the greatest and most beautiful activities ever attempted for children. The catalogue of the Society's contribution to this exhibit appears on page 502. Attention is especially directed to the photographs of children with their accompanying legends, and to the "Map of Historic Sites in Chicago," prepared especially for the occasion. When it is remembered that in all of its undertakings the Society is hedged in by lack of money, it is difficult to understand how even these small successes have been achieved. Let it be said here that these enterprises would never have been attempted had it not been for the earnest devotion to duty, and deep insight into the needs of the hour on the part of one of the members of the Executive Committee, whose name I am not at liberty to mention.

Through the efforts of this member the long cherished hope that the Society might be able to furnish a lecture on Chicago history to the schools which should be at once adequate to the subject and interesting to children, has received substantial encouragement. The lecturer was found, the lecture prepared, and a set of colored lantern slides of superior excellence supplied. Who will be the first to start a fund to pay for having the lecture delivered in every public school in the city? The lecturer is Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann, a daughter of Ridpath the historian, and widow of Professor Charles W. Mann, late of Lewis Institute. Her splendid ability as a lecturer was demonstrated before a large audience in the Society's building on October 10th. Popular in character, and yet comprehensive and founded upon a well-proportioned survey of the whole field, this stimulating talk, given with enthusiasm and with an excellent delivery, can hardly fail to accomplish its purpose, and will inevitably draw large accessions of visitors to the Museum and Library.

Just here the Society is confronted by a serious prob-

lem. The housing space for books, museum objects, and readers is already taxed to the utmost, and if the schools should at once respond to the invitation in large numbers the present facilities would be inadequate to accommodate them. Even without large accessions of readers the Society sorely needs a class room where teachers and pupils may examine and discuss books, maps, etc., relative to special topics of study without disturbing other readers. In this connection, a lantern or other projecting apparatus would be of incalculable value. Libraries and Museums in the East and even in Chicago are being equipped for these so-called laboratory methods. Why not the Chicago Histrical Society, which can supply certain elements of education better than any other institution in the city?

A third desideratum is the equipment for a display of Indian relics. For this undertaking the Society already has the great essential, namely, a large, sunny room. room is in the basement of the building, and is now used as a lumber room. A few hundred dollars would furnish it with display cases, and provide the paint and calsomine necessary to turn this into a veritable "happy hunting ground" for lovers of Indian lore. Possibly there are members who do not know that the Society several years ago acquired two extensive collections of maps of Indian villages and trails in the Chicago region, together with relics of the Stone Age gathered by the authors of the maps, Albert F. Scharf and Carl A. Dilg, and further, that both of these collections are kept packed away except at the rare intervals of a special exhibit. Not only this, but there are several remarkable collections owned by other Corresponding Members of the Society, which would be loaned in rotation if a suitable display room could be furnished. (See last year's Report, under Field Work.) The special exhibit of Indian trail maps and relics described on pages 490 to 491 of the present Report was considered of such importance by Frederick Starr, Professor of Anthropology in

the University of Chicago, that he was induced to make this the subject of a lecture before the Society last December. Many instructors in the higher institutions of learning, as well as in the public schools, have expressed regret that this splendid opportunity to study aboriginal remains could not be afforded to students the year around. Surely the time cannot be far distant when this desire shall be realized, for there must be someone within our circle who remembers the delighted throb that his own heart gave at the first contact with "the real thing" in the way of Indian remains, and who would enjoy giving the somewhat sophisticated boys of to-day a healthy thrill, if at the same time by so doing he could encourage them to investigate the aborigines to some purpose.

A department of local archaeology would enlist the cooperation of the most scholarly investigators in this part of the country, and it is a department that many historical workers consider should be the main function of every historical society. By some chance the field is still unoccupied, for neither the Academy of Sciences nor the Field Museum has been able to specialize locally to any extent. The Constitution of the Society provides for this branch of work, and a beginning was made. Several members stand ready to contribute to the opening of the room, therefore it is hoped that action may be taken at this meeting looking to its accomplishment.

Historic Sites-

Two important measures looking to the preservation of historic sites have been passed by the Society during the year, namely, the Resolutions addressed to the Legislature of Illinois, recommending the purchase of Starved Rock for a State park; and the Resolutions addressed to the United States Congress advocating the appropriation of funds for completing the marking of the Oregon Trail, as surveyed and practically reclaimed by Mr. Ezra Meeker. Mr. Meeker passed over the trail for the first time in 1852,

and is this year retracing his steps with ox-team and covered wagon to assist in the passage of the bill to be submitted to the next Congress. Further detail regarding the matter under the heading Meetings of the Society, where an account is given of Mr. Meeker's lecture before the Society on August 11th.

If the long line of past presidents of the Historical Society could look down upon the modern city and note the periodic renaissance of enthusiasm for the preservation of historic sites, one could fancy them chuckling at the general notion that the idea is new. The archives of the Society show that at no time in its history has interest in this important mission lapsed, and this fact is further attested by the mass of data laboriously collected for the purpose of authenticating as far as may be the exact sites of certain historic spots, whenever Chicago people shall really desire the service.

When recently it was decided to compile a map of "Historic Sites in Chicago from 1673 to 1871," its was found that these sites crowded each other so closely in the loop district, that the publishers could not furnish a map on a scale sufficiently large to permit their being clearly indicated. It was necessary therefore to have a map drawn on a scale of eight inches to the mile, and when the fifty-seven sites selected had been marked by numbers it was seen that the scale of twelve inches would not have been too large.

Possibly it is not generally known that the Chicago Massacre Monument in Eighteenth Street was presented by Mr. George M. Pullman to the Chicago Historical Society in trust for the city of Chicago. Moreover, the marble tablet on the house at 137 De Koven Street, marking the starting point of the Great Fire of 1871, was placed there by the Historical Society. This fact serves to recall a mission undertaken by this Society one decade after the great con-

flagration, namely, the marking of the northern limit of the fire. The following reprint of a circular issued at that time, and but recently found, is given below:

1871 CHICAGO 1881
TO ALL INTERESTED IN PERPETUATING IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE
CITY OF CHICAGO.

The CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY has decided to erect a memorial monument, to be located in Lincoln Park, where the last building was burned by the great Chicago Fire of 1871.

It is proposed to have inscriptions upon one side of this monument giving an account of this fire, its extent, amount of property destroyed, number of lives lost, etc. Upon another side the specific amounts of charities that were sent here from different parts of the world. On another side the rebuilding of the city in ten years since the fire, the value of the buildings, character, etc., and such other facts as will be suitable for an inscription to perpetuate the history of the fire.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the His-

torical Society to erect a monument of that character.

Messrs. Burnham & Root have kindly consented to furnish the design for the monument free of cost to the society or subscribers, and are now at work on the designs.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners have given permission to erect the monument in Lincoln Park, and will render all facilities

in their power toward its accomplishment.

The names of the contributors to this monument, and the amounts contributed will be preserved by the Historical Society

as a part of the history of the monument.

The committee has already placed a marble tablet in the building being erected in the lot where the great fire commenced, at 137 DeKoven Street, and hope to be able to erect an enduring monument that in all coming time will be an ornament to the city; an emblem of gratitude to the world's generosity, and a credit to those who furnished the funds for building it.

Any person desiring to contribute for the above purpose will please fill the accompanying blank, and send it to H. H. Nash, Esq., Treasurer of the Chicago Historical Society, 142 Dearborn

Avenue.

The committee purpose to have the monument completed and dedicated on October 10th, 1881.

A. D. HAGER, R. S. CRITCHELL, L. L. COBURN,

Committee.

(Tear Off and Mail to Above Address.)

This effort was without results.

If the Society had a fund for the marking and perpetual care of the various places associated either with notable events in the city's history, or made sacred because there were the original hearthstones of the pioneers, it could engage in an active campaign of reclamation of ancient landmarks. This would be a valuable object lesson in civic pride to the youth, and a source of satisfaction to the elder citizens, in that it would furnish evidence of that historic background which many complain is lacking in western cities. Indeed it would tend to demonstrate to the world that Chicago's wonderful growth has been at all times sound and healthy, and not of the mushroom variety, as asserted by some older cities, particularly those of the East.

Two years ago the Society appointed Messrs. George Merryweather, Edward L. Ryerson and Charles W. Wacker to act as an advisory Committee with the Commercial Club Committee on the Plan of Chicago, suggesting to the Club the propriety of recognizing certain historic sites in the reconstruction of the city. Among the sites recommended as especially worthy of consideration were the following:

The River, commemorating its exploration by Marquette and Joliet.

The site of Fort Dearborn.

The Beaubien Claim, commemorating Jean Baptiste Beaubien.

John Kinzie's house.

"Cobweb Castle," the home of Alexander Wolcott.

"The Wigwam," where Lincoln was nominated.

It has been suggested that a marble reproduction of the typical frontier fort that once stood here, would be the most fitting monument for the Fort Dearborn site, and a contribution has already been offered toward a fund for the purchase of the site.*

^{*}In April last, after this property had been sold, the Society learned that no provision had been made for the perpetuity of the tablet.

In accordance with the instructions of the House Committee, the following paintings have been placed on exhibition in the Society's building, with a view to their purchase:

Fort Dearborn Block House, by the late Dwight Benton, from a sketch said to have been made by the artist in 1857. The painting was made in Rome in 1888. It is offered for sale by Mrs. Delia Legg, of Coldwater, Michigan, a sister of the artist. No price has been placed upon it.

Wright's Grove in 1857, painted by the late J. W. O'Brien, long connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, was valued by Mr.

O'Brien at \$1,000.

Water-color studies of the following subjects by Mr. O'Brien are also submitted:

The North Shore, with the Lake View House in the background.

Michigan Avenue from the Lake.

The Mouth of the Ten Mile Ditch. The interest of the last sketch lies in the fact that the spot is now near the south end of Lincoln Park.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in its early days the Historical Society played an important role not only in the historical field but in civics as well, as shown by the following minute in the Record book:

"The meeting adjourned to meet January 24, 1861, at the home of Mr. J. H. Kinzie, Esq., to consider Prof. Rauch's paper on 'Interments in Cities.'" It should be noted here that it was owing to agitation of the subject by this Society headed by Prof. Rauch and Mr. Barry that burials in the cemetery which is now Lincoln Park were discontinued."

Relations With Other Institutions-

It seems probable that the impetus given to historical pageantry by the lecture of Mrs. Edward MacDowell before this Society last winter (see Executive Committee's Report, page, 424-425) may result in uniting representatives the various philanthropic and recreational associations of the city in an organization dedicated to the production of an historical pageant to celebrate the Centennial of the Chicago Massacre, which occurs August 12, 1912. There-

fore it is fitting to record here some of the features that made possible the remarkable degree of success that attended the production of the Peterborough Pageant and gave it permanent value.

The subject matter of the pageant was the history of Peterborough, many of the scenes being enacted by descendants of the original participants therein, with pictorial interludes of an ideal nature, and a musical setting drawn from the compositions of Edward MacDowell.

The stage direction of the pageant was in charge of George F. Baker, Professor of Dramatic Literature at Harvard University, and the musical direction was in charge of Mrs. MacDowell herself.

The costumes used were made of the best material procurable, and studied after the most authentic models, partly as an inspiration to the participants, but also because the pageant is to be repeated at intervals of five years, and become a permanent feature of the community life at Peterborough. The repetition is in response to the earnest request of the people.

The Librarian, in visiting Peterborough during the last summer, found the people still talking of the pageant, and pointing with pride to the principal actors in it. The farm laborer where she stayed kept his copy of the "Book of the Play" under lock and key, and the town Selectman, who was master of the house, earnestly assured her that the Pageant did more for Peterborough than anything else in its history. All are looking forward to 1914 when it is planned to re-enact it. If Peterborough needs this, what must be the needs of Chicago, with her unassimilated foreign population?

Prominent social workers in Chicago have long recognized the value of public fêtes as a means of bringing about a better understanding between people of all degrees and nationalities, thus encouraging the development of civic con-

sciousness that Chicago is said to lack. It would seem to be in keeping with its objects for this Society to actively ally itself with these agencies in their efforts to give Chicago a pageant really notable from the historical, musical, and dramatic standpoints. Experience has shown that expert management is the price of success in such large undertakings, that the employment of artists to train the singers and actors is absolutely essential, and that excellence of staging is indispensable. Unless these things can be made available it is to be hoped that the production of an historical pageant will not be attempted, for the occasion means so much that its celebration should be so truly inspiring as to be recorded in history as an achievement worthy the events and the men it commemorates.

The meetings of the Kaskaskia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at intervals beginning with last November, have brought together the ladies of the families of many members of the Historical Society who had never visited the building before. Dedicated especially to the study of Illinois in the Revolution, the Chapter has announced its willingness to co-operate with this Society in the collection of historical relics relating to that period, particularly such objects as illustrate the manners and customs of social life in Illinois.

On the afternoon of February 18, in accordance with the permission of the Executive Committee, a meeting of the United States Daughters of 1812, was held in the Lecture Hall of the Society's Building, and was followed by a reception to Mrs. Robert W. Wiles, president of the visiting Society, in the Main Hall and Reading Room.

As a subscriber to the fund for publishing the annual bibliography entitled, "Writings on American History," this Society semi-annually receives a report from Dr. J. Franklin Jameson relative to the compilation, sale and expenses of publication. This year Dr. Jameson reports that as the five-year agreement entered into by the subscribers

will expire with the current year, it is desired that a fresh agreement shall be entered into, to continue subscriptions through the five years beginning January 1, 1912, inasmuch as the undertaking has now passed the experimental stage and its usefulness as a tool for historical workers is thoroughly demonstrated.

With other Societies of the Mississippi Valley Association this Society has contributed to the fund for calendaring French archives relative to the Valley, which task was reported completed in October.

With the approval of the Library Committee, a meeting to organize an Association of Librarians of Special Libraries, was held in the office of the Society's building, on January 5th. The meeting was called by a committee consisting of Messrs. Frederick Rex, Assistant City Statistician; Dwight L. Akers, Librarian of the City Club; Frederick W. Schenck, of the Chicago University Law School Library, and Miss McIlvaine. The object of the Association is to promote the use of libraries on special subjects, and to consider ways and means of so cataloguing such libraries that readers shall be able to avail themselves of their resources with the least possible loss of time. The meeting was attended by representatives of thirty special libraries in and about Chicago. Resolutions were passed thanking the Historical Society for its hospitality.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Historical Association was held at Indianapolis, Ind., December 27 to 30. This Society contributed a report upon the year's work to the Conference of State and Local Historical Societies, of which Mr. C. M. Burton, of Detroit, was Chairman. The principal address in this section was by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites on "The Collection and Preservation of Historical Sources as a Function of Historical Societies."

On the evening of March 28, the Librarian gave a lantern-talk on "Chicago's History from the Mound Builders to the Great Fire," before the Parents' Association of the Kinzie School. An audience of perhaps two hundred, equally divided between parents, teachers and children drawn from one of the worst districts in the city, watched

the pictures attentively for an hour and a quarter. After the historical slides had been shown, a series of slides illustrative of the Chicago plan, loaned by Mr. F. A. Delano, was exhibited and was received with enthusiasm.

Much time was given during April and May to preparations for the Child Welfare Exhibit, which was held in the Coliseum, May 11 to 25. The early days of the month of May were occupied with a series of conferences, the first of which took place at a luncheon given by Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, at the La Salle Hotel; the second was at a small luncheon given by Miss Addams at the Hull House; and the third was under the auspices of the Council of Museums and Libraries. Ways and means of co-operation were thoroughly canvassed at these conferences, with the result that this Society was assigned space in a group with the Academy of Sciences, Hull House and the Art Institute. A description of the exhibit will be found on pages 502-503 of the report.

On May 31 the Librarian attended a joint meeting of the Playground Association, and the Sane Fourth Committee, at which it was decided to assist the latter to make the celebration of July 4 a patriotic demonstration.

At a meeting of the Committee on June 28, last, on motion of Mr. Fuller, it was voted to defer action on the request of the World's Panama Exposition Company, of New Orleans, namely, that this Society as a member of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, endorse New Orleans as the logical point for holding in 1915 the exposition to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal. It was pointed out by Mr. Norman Walker, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Exposition Company, that the exposition would have a special interest to all those who are interested in the history of the Mississippi Valley, inasmuch as one of its features will be the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the establishment of permanent settlements along the Mississippi River. At the last meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, resolutions were passed favoring New Orleans for the Panama Exposition. This movement recalls the fact that the Chicago Historical Society, in 1882, invited all of the historical societies of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys to co-operate with this

Society in celebrating the 200th anniversary of La Salle's discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi River, April 2, 1882, at Chicago. At the request of the people of New Orleans, it was later decided to hold the celebration in that city, but owing to the disastrous floods of that year, the project was abandoned.

This movement was headed by Elihu B. Washburne, Marshall Field and Isaac N. Arnold, and it had its inception in a suggestion made to Mr. Washburne by the cele-

brated French historian, Pierre Margry.

This Society has been represented at nearly all of the sessions of the Council for Museum and Library Extension, and co-operated in *The Handbook of Educational Institutions in Chicago* prepared by the Council, in September. This Society's quota would have been 2,500 copies, but with the approval of the Library Committee all but 500 of these were turned over to the Association of Commerce for distribution. The entire edition consists of 40,000 copies, and is considered an excellent means of giving wide publicity to the work of the institutions contributing to the publication fund.

A new undertaking of the Council is the publication of a schedule of lectures to be given during the winter under the auspices of these institutions.

On September 14 the Librarian, in response to a number of urgent requests, gave a talk on "Early Chicago and the Chicago Historical Society," before about 400 members of the Business Women's Educational League of America. A particular effort was made to supply for these young women something of the historical background of Chicago, for, in the writer's opinion, that element is needed to inspire pride in our city as a permanent home and to make it a desirable abiding place.

During the last two weeks of September, the Society exhibited at the Coliseum, under the auspices of the International Municipal Exhibition, a "Map of Historic Sites in Chicago, 1673-1871," accompanied with a series of photographs showing views of those sites, and a set of the Society's publications specially bound to correspond with the Polk Diary. The Society's poster was used to call attention to the exhibit, which was favorably commented upon by the management of the exposition.

Relations With Other Institutions—(Continued)

A small collection of views of Chicago in Ruins, 1871, was contributed to the Fire Prevention Day celebration at West Park, No. 2, on October 9. The same series was later loaned to the Young Men's Club of the Fourth Presbyterian Church on the occasion of Mrs. Mann's lecture on Chicago.

Publications-

The Society has on hand at date 238 sets of the Polk Diary, published in 1910, and the A. C. McClurg & Company reports 262 copies unsold October 31, 1911. Of the original edition of 1,000 sets, therefore, 500 sets remain to supply future demands for the work. The Membership Committee last year found the offer of the Polk Diary a decided inducement in presenting the advantages of the Society to prospective members.

Aside from the Year Book for 1910 the publications of this year have been rather ephemeral. Distribution of the Year Book to members was made February 21, and several acknowledgements of its receipt have been accompanied with words of appreciation indicating that it had been read attentively.

On February 12 a small pamphlet on Lincoln was issued for distribution to visitors on Lincoln's birthday. The text for this publication consisted of an editorial by W. J. Cameron from *The Detroit News* of February 12, 1909, for which the Society is indebted to Mr. S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., who had been so impressed by its unusual merit that he secured a copy for the Society. It should be said here that the Society's collection of Lincolniana owes much to Mr. Kerfoot's thoughtful care in preserving for it many items which cost him time and expense to secure.

At the time that permission was granted to reprint the editorial, the editor of *The News* did not disclose the name of the author, but when copies of the booklet were forwarded to him he sent one to the author, who wrote to the Librarian, expressing his appreciation of "the honor bestowed upon an obscure newspaper man."

When the edition of two thousand copies was exhausted the Publication Committee authorized the issue of one thousand more in which the name of the author appears.

The pamphlet has been much in demand by collectors of

Publications—(Continued)

Lincolniana, and requests for it continue to be received from teachers and others. Mr. Charles S. Sweet, for many years custodian of the Lincoln manuscripts of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, writes:

President's Office, Pullman Company, March first, 1911.

Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, Librarian, Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Miss McIlvaine:

I received this morning your very pleasant note of the 28th, together with the documents which it mentions. The annual report of the Society gives me very many interesting details as to the work of the Society which I had not known before, and I shall be glad to keep it among my books of reference. The three copies of the Lincoln leaflet I have already distributed to friends here, all of whom concur in my estimate, as I telephoned you, of its value [namely, that this was the best thing on Lincoln that the writer had seen in years]. I shall welcome the additional copies which you promise me containing the name of the author, who has been altogether too modest in trying to hide his responsibility for such an admirable analysis of Abraham Lincoln's life and character.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am,
Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Chas. S. Sweet.

Through the kindness of Mr. Seymour Morris, the Society was able to distribute to its members facsimiles of Lincoln's letter to Douglas, accepting the latter's challenge to the Joint Debates.

Mr. G. W. Bince, editor of *The Albion Register*, Albion, Illinois, by permission of the Society, is reprinting in his paper Flower's "History of the English Settlement in Edwards County," published by this Society from the original manuscript in 1882, and long since out of print. In this connection the following extracts from the Society's records tell the story of the acquisition of this valuable manuscript, the ownership of which was once called in question.

"The Society met on the 17th Jan., 1860, W. L. Newberry, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair. . . . From George Flower, Esq., one of the founders of the English Settlement about 1818, in Albion, Edwards Co., Ill., was received a communication announcing his completion, for this Society, of an historical sketch of that settlement, which upon its revision and correction, would be for-

warded."

Publications—(Continued)

A short article setting forth the main features of the Society's work and illustrated with a picture of its building, was contributed by the Librarian to the "Handbook of Educational Institutions in Chicago." An edition of 40,000 of these was provided for by the fund contributed by the institutions represented in the Council of Museums and Libraries, this Society paying for its share. The editorial work and the distribution expenses were borne by the Association of Commerce.

A similar article was contributed to the "Handbook of

the Child Welfare Exhibit."

Mention of the publication of 1,500 copies of the Society's poster may perhaps not be out of place here, for this dignified and attractive bit of printing may do more to give publicity to the fact that all suitable persons are welcome to visit the Sociey's collections and use its library, free of charge, than any number of handbooks could do.

The Stickney Library—

The passing of this interesting collection from the Society's custody after its twelve years' occupancy of the room which bears this name, into the hands of a member of Mr. Stickney's family for whom it has intimate and almost life-long associations, is one of those happy adjustments which sometimes occur when all parties to a transaction are true to the trust reposed in them. In parting with this very beautiful collection of art and belles lettres, originally the private library of Edward Swan Stickney, the Society becomes possessed of an increased fund for the purchase of books in its chosen field, and, moreover, will be carrying out not only the spirit but the very letter of Mr. Stickney's plan inaugurated a few years before his death, namely, to form a special collection of books on Illinois to be given to the Society.

The following list of purchases previously made with the income accruing from the fund bequeathed by Mr. Stickney's widow, Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, shows that the Society has used this fund for the purchase of some

The Stickney Library—(Continued)

of the choicest manuscripts and books that it has been its

privilege to acquire, namely:

Transcripts of all names of firms and individuals from John Kinzie's four account books, St. Joseph's, 1803-4, Chicago, 1804-32; made by Rev. Wm. Barry from the original books, the property of the Societv. and destroyed in the fire of 1871. (See Librarian's Report, 1903, p. 37.)

Carl Dilg's manuscripts relating to the archaeological remains in the Chicago region. (See Librarian's Re-

port, 1905-6, p. 350.)

Papers of Jacob Kingsbury, containing correspondence with Capt. John Whistler, Captain Nathan Heald, Lieut. Lina T. Helm and others connected with the history of Fort Dearborn. (See Librarian's Report,

1906-7, p. 113 et seg.)

A Manuscript copy of the "French-Illinois (Miamis) Dictionary," the authorship of which is ascribed to Le Boullenger, a Jesuit missionary who labored among the Illinois at Kaskaskia from about 1700 probably until his death there, November 4, 1740. (See Librarian's Report, 1910, p. 336.)*

"The Photographs of Abraham Lincoln," by Frederick Hill Meserve, being No. 76 of an edition of one

hundred and two numbered and signed copies.

Special Exhibitions-

Nine special exhibitions have been made by the Society during the year, six in its own building and three elsewhere, as follow:

December 13th Professor Frederick Starr lectured before the Society on "The Archaeology of the Chicago Region," basing his talk upon maps of local Indian Trails surveyed by Mr. Albert F. Scharf, and the extensive collec-

^{*} See also Lettres Édifiantes. . . . écrites des missions étrangères, par quelques Missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jésus, in which Father Petit writes, under date New Orleans, 12 July, 1730, concerning the Illinois Indians at Kaskaskia, . . . "Their catechism, which has fallen into my hands, with the literal translation made by Father Boullanger, is a perfect model for those who have need of such works."

Special Exhibitions—Indian Relics—(Continued)

tion of remains of the Stone Age loaned by Mr. Philip Schupp, of Bowmanville.

Five hundred postal cards and one thousand circulars announcing that the exhibit would be open to children from Dec. 14 to 20 were sent to the schools by direction of the Entertainment Committee, Superintendent Young giving special permission for their distribution to the principals. Between Dec. 14 and 24 thirteen schools aggregating 771 pupils viewed the exhibit with their teachers. The visitors ranged from Professor James A. James and his seniors from Northwestern University to a class from an Italian district whose members were so small that many heads were below the tops of the display cases.

Members of the Society who had never before visited the Building spent many hours here, several being much pleased to find Indian village sites indicated on lands which they owned.

Even a complete catalogue of this exhibition would but partially convey an idea of its high educational value. The beauty of the specimens proved the workmanship of the Bowmanville Indians to have been superior to that of any other Indians of this vicinity and the scientific and tasteful arrangement made by Mr. Schupp greatly enhanced the interest of the exhibit, which owing to its completeness afforded an opportunity for comparison of the various types of weapons, utensils and articles of adornment, never before offered in Chicago. If one of the many correlated groups of specimens could be pronounced of greater value than the others it would perhaps be that illustrating the processes in the manufacture of the arrow-point from the raw material of the flint nodule to the complete product. It would be difficult to over-state the possibilities of this as an educational exhibit.

Lincoln-Brown-

With the first week of February began the work of assembling Lincoln relics in preparation for Lincoln Day. Early notice of the matter was sent to the newspapers with the result that an unprecedented amount of space was given

Special Exhibitions—Lincoln-Brown—(Continued)

to the matter. The Record-Herald, Examiner and News had excellent illustrated articles. The exhibit was worthy of attention and in certain features was unique. Society was indebted to Mr. Frederick H. Meserve of New York for the loan of a collection of five hundred photographs from original negatives of Lincoln and his contemporaries, printed especially for this exhibit. This collection was thoroughly representative, for it contained the members of his family and of his cabinet, officers of the army and navy both Union and Confederate, statesmen. governors, and the leading literary and dramatic personages of the day. It gave the keenest satisfaction to visitors whose recollections carried them back to the War period and more than one old soldier found here the faces of loved commanders whom they had not seen for nearly half a century.

Mr. Frank G. Logan, who only recently became a member of the Society, but who is deeply interested in American history, most generously responded to the Librarian's request for his co-operation in rounding out the Society's Lincoln exhibit, by loaning, for an indefinite period, two groups of relics, prized by him above rubies, the one associated with the personal life of Lincoln, the other with John Brown. The propriety of exhibiting these groups together will be apparent when it is remembered that John Brown is now frequently referred to as "Lincoln's John the Baptist." These groups of personal relics are probably the most intimate and interesting collections relative to Lincoln and Brown in existence. Chief of the Lincoln group is the blanket-shawl brought with him when he came from Springfield, which was his favorite wrap on his nightly visits to the telegraph office in the War Department and to the camp-hospitals. Other of Mr. Logan's exhibits are the frock coat and high black silk stock worn on the evening of the assassination, together with a play-bill for the performance at Ford's Theatre, his photograph bearing his last autograph, his pocket knife and cane made from the wood of the "Merrimac." All of these objects and many others were obtained from Mr. Pendle, the old door-keeper of the White House and are accompanied with sworn state-

Special Exhibitions—Lincoln-Brown—(Continued)

ments attesting to their authenticity. It was for Pendle that Lincoln autographed the above mentioned photograph as he and Mrs. Lincoln were on the way to their carriage for the theatre that last night. Pendle was one of the guard of honor appointed by the Secretary of War to accompany the President's remains from Washington to Springfield, Ill.

The John Brown relics seemed to be a revelation to visitors and members alike, and taken in conjunction with recent publications they contribute to the revision of public opinion which is taking place in regard to his life and times. Of the large collection, certain documents stand out with especial prominence, among these the martyr's long letter to his sisters, penned from the prison, at Charleston, Va., 22 November, 1859. For elevation of thought and beauty of diction this letter ranks with some of Lincoln's best. It reads in part:

I am obliged to occupy a part of what is probably my last Sabbath on Earth in answering the very kind and very comforting letters of sister Hand and son of the 23d inst., or I must fail to do so at all. I do not think it any violation of the day that "God made for man." Nothing could be more grateful to my feelings than to learn that you do not feel dreadfully mortified and even disgraced on account of your relation to one who is to die on the scaffold. . . . I feel astonished that one so exceedingly vile and unworthy as I am should even be suffered to take a place, anyhow or any where amongst the very least of all, who, where they came to die, were permitted to pay the "debt of nature" in defence of the right, and of God's eternal and immutable truth."

Accompanying the above letter is the Bible which was the philosopher's constant companion in prison, where he occupied much of his time in marking passages referring to slavery and oppression.

Of secondary importance but of great interest are his pistols and field-glasses, one of the pikes with which he armed the negroes, and photographs of himself and of his fort at Charlestown.

Perhaps the document of greatest importance in the collection is a scrap of paper upon which are the prophetic

Special Exhibitions—Lincoln-Brown—(Continued)

words penned by John Brown on the day he was hung. This reads as follows:

"Charleston, Va. 2d December, 1859.

I John Brown am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with Blood. I had, as I now think, vainly flattered myself that without very much bloodshed it might be done."

Of the Lincoln relics owned by the Historical Society only one need be mentioned here, namely, Lincoln's letter to Douglas accepting the latter's challenge to the joint-debate, the final transfer of which by Mr. Morris, for the Trustees of the Lambert Tree estate was most timely, for this exhibit alone attracted many visitors and was pronounced by some to be as valuable as any Lincoln letter extant. Through the kind offices of Mr. Morris, The Tribune devoted more than a half column to comment on and a facsimile of the letter.

War of 1812-

On February 18th a small exhibit of materials relative to the War of 1812 was displayed for the benefit of the Daughters of the War of 1812. Among these were a rib from Commodore Perry's flag-ship, the Lawrence, with which he won the Battle of Lake Erie, sending his celebrated dispatch "We have met the enemy and they are ours"; also letters of Captain Heald, Lieut. Helm and other heroes of the Fort Dearborn Massacre.

Washington-Clark-

On February 21, in honor of Washington's birthday, on the occasion of Professor James' lecture on "Illinois During the American Revolution," owing to the generosity of Mr. Gunther, the Society was able to offer an exhibition of souvenirs of Washington, and in connection with this, a group of objects associated with George Rogers Clark drawn from its own collections. Mr. Gunther loaned the following life-size portraits:

George Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale, Martha Washington by Stuart, Mary Ball Washington, by Middleton, and Betty Washington, by Wertmuller; also the celebrated miniatures of George and Martha Washington, by St. Memin, notable because they were their last portraits from life. An exceedingly important group of Washington letters and documents was loaned by Mr. Gunther, among them an original copy of the Treaty of Greenville.

The Civil War Exhibit was opened on the 50th Anniversary of the opening of the war signalized by the firing

on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861.

The Librarian's request, quoted on page 472, for the co-operation of the members and friends of the Society in the matter of assembling a loan collection of relics of the great conflict, met with so cordial a response that it was found necessary to use the Reading Room, Main Hall and Lecture Hall to house the exhibit. Owing to the fact that no wall space was available for displaying pictures, it was found necessary to place screens at right angles with the walls in the Reading Room; and in the Lecture Hall four-leaved screenes, which stand independently. By this means it was possible to display five hundred views of battle and camp scenes taken from the illustrated papers of the day.

If anyone had entertained a doubt as to the wisdom of showing to children the souvenirs of the Civil War this doubt must have been dissipated by the evidences of a new culture of heart and head that was taking place under the eyes of the teachers who listened as eagerly as their pupils to the accounts of special exhibits given by the Librarian and her assistants. More than one said that an hour spent here accomplished what the printed pages never could, namely, to convey a vivid idea of the heroism of the man in the ranks, whose cheerful acceptance of hunger, sickness, danger, and all the petty privations that go to make up the cost of war, makes possible the success of the man

higher up.

The visitors at the building were often as interesting as the exhibits. For example, on April 19th a group of survivors of Taylor's Battery, Chicago Light Artillery, gathered about the case containing Mr. Albert Dickinson's soldier outfit, which is so complete that it is doubtful if it could be duplicated. In this group of survivors were Major S. E. Barrett, Captain I. P. Rumsey, Henry W. Dudley, Albert Dickinson, Charles N. Pierce, Theodore P. Roberts, J. M. Vernon, C. J. Sauter, Richmond N. Hull, Thomas Whitfield, and Steve Johnson, all well-known Chicagoans. As it dawned on them that before their eyes were once more the old silver watch, the tin dishes, and

other personal possessions of Mr. Dickinson, which had so often passed from hand to hand among them, his boyish comrades on picket duty or in camp, it was difficult to say whether smiles or tears were more in evidence; but certain it is, that, for anyone born too late to know the war at first hand, this was a reunion which it was a privilege to witness, for it made real the heroic days of our country.

A partial list of exhibits follows:

In the case devoted to General Grant, a volume loaned by Mr. Ernest D. Kohlsaat sheds new light on the beginning of the war, so far as that here was concerned. This is the Bill of Lading Book of Jesse R. Grant, of Galena, Illinois, bearing under date of April 10, 1861, the last entry made by Ulysses S. Grant, as shipping clerk in his father's leather store, just two days before the firing on Fort Sumter. Mr. Kohlsaat writes that "as soon as the news of the call for troops reached Galena, posters were stuck up calling for a meeting of the citizens at the Court house in the evening. Grant says in his Memoirs, 'I never went into our leather store after that meeting to put up a package or do other business.' So we claim that this bill of lading . . . was his last commercial work before the War, and before this bill of lading was a year old, he had fought Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, and Pittsburg Landing, and was recognized as the greatest military genius of his time."

With this volume are the saddle and bridle used by Gen. Grant during the War, presented to the Society by Hempstead Washburne; the revolver carried by Grant in his holster, together with one carried by one of his staff officers, loaned by Mr. C. F. Gunther; a hat made and presented to Grant while stationed at St. Louis by Ladies of the Confederacy; a water color sketch of Grant, loaned by Mr. J. C. Scales, and a series of original photographs. Near by is the oil portrait of Grant painted from life in

1868, the gift of the late Mr. E. B. McCagg.

Very important for Illinois history are the forty-two letters, telegrams, and documents relative to the Cairo expedition to "repel expected invasion from other states"—

including Gov. Richard Yates' appeal and Gen. R. K. Swift's response, the collection being the gift of Mr. W. H. Christian. With these are photographs of Yates and Swift, with a brief history of the organization of Swift's Chicago Light Artillery.

Mr. Adolph Georg, one of the survivors of the Cairo Expedition, Illinois' first contribution to the War, was instrumental in securing the loan of the following portraits owned by the North Side Turner' Society: Col. Mikalotzy, General Turchin, and Colonel Hecker.

Mementoes of Col. James A. Mulligan, of the 23rd Illinois "Mulligan's Guards," or "The Irish Brigade," heroes of Lexington, were loaned by his daughter, Miss Alice Mulligan, and include: oil painting of Col. Mulligan (by Healy); Abraham Lincoln's letter referring to him as "Col. Mulligan, of Lexington fame"; letters from Col. Mulligan to members of his command; a portion of the old flag of the 23rd Illinois, with one of Col. Mulligan's epaulets; the sword presented to Mulligan by his friends in Chicago; the flag of the 23rd Illinois bearing the legend, "Lexington, 1861—Winchester, 1864. "Lay me down and save the flag'"—Mulligan's dying order as he was being borne from the battlefield at the defense of Washington—with the Commission making him a Brigadier-General by brevet, signed by Lincoln and sent to his widow after his death.

Also reminiscent of the "Irish Brigade" are photographs of Daniel and Mrs. Quirk, with a pistol carried by Captain D. Quirk, loaned by Mrs. Daniel Quirk, of Evanston, together with a letter from Mulligan returning her husband's commission to him, and photographs of various commanders and comrades.

Taylor's Battery, of the Chicago Light Artillery, is in part represented by a typical camp outfit loaned by Mr. Albert Dickinson, and carried by him through the War, as Corporal in Company B of that Battery. His corporal's jacket and belt, with the clumsy prison-made shoes worn, are accompanied by his haversack, with its contents intact, including a Diary for the year 1864, in which the entry for January 1st reads, "Very cold all day. Had no rations

for 48 hours. No meat for 4 days. Bought some fresh pork and corn bread." With this is a little account book which he kept as treasurer for a private mess in which he and four companions pooled their pay to buy food. Photographs of some of these companions are shown, together with all the little treasures of a soldier, even to his shaving soap, towel, tin dishes, sewing materials, and the open faced watch supplied with a tin "crystal" which he carried.

Mr. Henry Dudley, also of Taylor's Battery, Company B, loaned, among other things, a combination knife, fork, and spoon, curiously contrived to close into one handle; also the Colt's revolver presented to him by H. W. Hinsdale & Co., of Chicago, and a Confederate canteen made of cedar wood, captured by him at Fort Hindman, Arkansas, in 1863.

Maj. S. E. Barrett, Captain of Taylor's Battery, 1861 to 1863, loaned the silver mounted pistol carried by him throughout the War.

The famous Ellsworth Zouaves were represented by the "Champion Flag," awarded to the United States Zouave Cadets, by the United States Agricultural Society at their 7th Annual Fair, Chicago, Sept. 15, 1859, after competitive drills in the principal cities of the United States, property of the Chicago Historical Society; by the "Manual of arms for Light Infantry . . . arranged for the U. S. Zouave Cadets, Governor's Guard, Illinois, by E. E. Ellsworth," loaned by Mr. Julius Frankel; by photographs of Col. Ellsworth, commemorative music, such as "The Ellsworth Requiem March," camp scenes in color, etc. A small Zouave suit, worn by Alva Bloss, as drummer boy for the G. A. R. of Leadville, Col., illustrates the brilliant costume in miniature.

Mr. Ogden T. McClurg, of the A. C. McClurg Publishing Company, loaned the broadcloth coat worn by his father, Gen. Alexander C. McClurg, as a Colonel at the Battle of Chickamauga, the sword presented by his friends, Chicago, Aug. 27, 1862; a pair of dueling pistols captured personally by Gen. McClurg from a Confederate officer



A TREE TRUNK FILLED WITH MINIE BALLS EXCITES INTEREST



while scouting in Georgia after Sherman's March to the Sea, with the trunk of a tree having many minie-balls in it, and last but not least, his great treasure, a little book of poetry—"Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Song"—exquisitely bound by the great English master-binder, Cobden-Sanderson. This veteran volume, which became his close companion while still a Captain of Company H, 88th Illinois Volunteers, accompanied him from Murfreesboro to Bentonville, and, in Gen. McClurg's own words, "was always close by, and from the depths of a portmanteau . . . heard all the din and roar of those bloody battles, and was often surrounded by the cruel sights of the field hospitals."

Captain I. C. Nelson, of the 89th Ohio Regiment, loaned a number of objects of especial interest. Of these, a suit of faded "regimentals" worn by him as Sergeant of the 73rd Ohio, tells its own tale. The coat is peppered with bullet holes—evidence of the "bushwhacking" received by Capt. Nelson in the mountains of West Virginia, April 26, 1862, when having been shot nine times, receiving six wounds, and being kicked in the head and left for dead by the bushwhacker, he succeeded in walking fifteen miles to the nearest hospital. In the breast pocket of the coat was a small Testament which escaped being wounded, by reason of some long documents which covered it. A more comely uniform is that worn by Captain Nelson on Sherman's March to the Sea, and with this are the sword and knapsack which accompanied it.

Mr. John C. Scales, of Battery M, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, made a very complete little exhibit of articles pertaining to that Battery, including the Roster and list of battles and skirmishes in which Battery M was engaged, a Roster of members and photographs of comrades of his corps, not omitting the "mascot"; a Diary kept by Mr. Scales during the War, together with his sabre, canteen, and some fragments of shell from the battlefields of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Mr. J. F. P. Robie, who enlisted as a bugler in the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, October 14, 1861, when but thirteen and one-half years old, and who re-enlisted in the

8th New Hampshire Infantry, Jan. 4, 1864, and served throughout the War, as a drummer boy, loaned his drum and drum-sticks, with a picture of himself and of his brother in uniform. With these were several medals, and the commissions and discharge papers of Mr. Robie, and of his brother, George Frank Robie, of the 7th New Hampshire Infantry. Mr. Robie was one of two thousand lads who were enlisted under fourteen years of age.

Among Northern weapons of the War are several swords, including that of Albert S. Follansbee, of the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, carried during the fight with the mob in the city of Baltimore, April 19th, 1861, loaned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, together with its silver scabbard; a sword and sash loaned by the widow of Capt. Robert S. Owen, of the 3rd Massachusetts Cavalry; a sword carried by Dr. Samuel Willard, Major and Surgeon of the 97th Illinois Infantry; guns of various types, the property of the Society, a revolver used by Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, and presented by Mrs. Gresham. Bullets, minie-balls, grape, cannister, and shells from sundry battle-fields were loaned by various persons.

In strange juxtaposition with these death-dealing weapons and munition are the surgical instruments, medicine case, night-lamp, needle-case, and bandages used by Dr. C. M. Clark as Surgeon in the United States Hospital Service, and loaned by his widow, Mrs. C. M. Clark, of Chicago.

Dr. John M. Pillsbury's loans include bullets taken from wounded soldiers of both Union and Confederate sides, rings made by sick soldiers in the hospitals, and the gavel given him by James L. Orr, Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, said to have been used when the State seceded, and the broadside issued by the *Charleston Mercury* of December 20, 1860, announcing that "The Union is dissolved!"

Very pathetic are certain letters from private soldiers, such as the series written from the front by Josiah Bloss, of Providence, Pa., who enlisted for three months, but

served throughout the War. With these are his Diary, his portrait, and the flute with which he was wont to amuse his comrades in camp, all loaned by Mrs. Stella Bloss Norland.

A Commission signed by Lincoln and Stanton on August 19, 1861, issued to James Curtis, appointing him 1st Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment, United States Infantry, is accompanied by a letter to his mother, after the Battle of Murfreesboro, Jan. 4, 1862. Loaned by C. C. Curtiss.

Mrs. S. E. R. Fitzwilliam, in addition to a group picture of Captain J. Fitzwilliam, Rose, and Elisha Fitzwilliam, and a photograph of Capt. Fitzwilliam at Lookout Mountain, loaned autograph drafts of "America" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and a wheelbarrow made in part of a rail split by Abraham Lincoln.

A painting by J. Joffray, representing Farragut's fleet passing the forts at New Orleans, April 24, 1862, was loaned by Mr. C. F. Gunther, in addition to his other numerous loans.

Mr. Jesse M. Smith, of Opelika, Alabama, sent the manuscript of Gen. D. Stuart's official report of the Battle of Arkansas Post, Jan. 15, 1863, with a Pass issued to Sergt. Maj. Job Vaughan of Company D, 55th Illinois, at Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 9, 1865, signed by Gen. Giles A. Smith.

Among important Confederate documents were: the Document signed by the six electors delegated by the State of Louisiana to elect a President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, signifying that Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia had been elected. Also the Governor's certificate of said electors, both loaned by Miss Katherine Abbott, President of the Business Woman's League of America; the manuscript of the Resolution by the State of Georgia declaring the standpoint of the Confederate States, and the terms upon which peace should be offered the enemy, captured at Milledgeville, Ga., by Capt. I. C. Nelson, of the 89th Ohio, and loaned by him.

Of objects captured from Confederate soldiers, Col. Cyrus S. Bentley loaned quite a collection, including a Confederate flag captured near Wilmington, N. C., a belt worn by Capt. William Lee, 53rd Virginia Infantry, 1862, and a stiletto captured from a Confederate spy in Fayetteville, Ark.

Other Confederate trophies were: a brick from Libby Prison, loaned by Capt. E. R. Lewis; a cap-box from Fort Stevens, July 13, 1864, and a home-made salt and pepper box from the battlefield of Fort Donelson, gift of Mr. W. L. Southworth; four Confederate swords of clumsy construction, taken from the State Armory at Milledgeville, Ga., No. 24, 1864, while on Sherman's March to the Sea. by Capt. I. C. Nelson, who loans them. Of these swords it is pleasant to think that they were never used, and that they may well now be "beaten into pruning hooks" in these days of broader brotherhood.

Child Welfare-

In preparing the Historical Society's contribution to the Child Welfare Exhibit held in the Coliseum, May 11 to 25, the Librarian had in mind not so much an imposing display as a truthful exposition of the actual work for children here, this work being now only in its incipiency and as yet only indicating what might be done along this line with time and money.

The sum appropriated by the Committee (\$35.00) was applied in the preparation of the following exhibits:

> A series of large photographs of groups of children examining objects in the Society's historical museum. With these were labels which read: "History Stimulates Patriotism by Cultivating

Local Pride in Past Achievements."

"Local Pride Broadens as the Child Grows and Culminates in Love of Country."

"Good History Students Make Good Citizens."

Etc.

Another series showing samples of the objects II. particularly valuable to school children, in their study of Chicago history, such as the Marquette-Joliet reliefs, the model of Fort Dearborn, and

Special Exhibits—Child Welfare—(Continued)

views of the Fort at various periods of its existence from 1803 to 1857, views of the ruins

of the Chicago Fire, etc.

III. A Chart of Chicago upon which were indicated historic sites from 1673 to 1871. The dimensions of this chart were about 4x6 feet, the work being executed in the office of Messrs. Greeley and Howard, Surveyors. About the border of the map were a series of photographs illustrating the sites marked thereon.

IV. A series of stereopticon slides showing "Chicago from the Stone Age to the Great Fire."

The bulletin showing the Society's Building and map indicating its location was distributed freely, "Yearbooks" and "Handbooks" being given to those that asked for them.

As it was not possible to keep a representative of the Society continuously at the Coliseum, thousands passed the exhibit unheedingly, yet there were doubtless hundreds each day that took note of this institution's work who had never heard of it before. Perhaps the most substantial benefit derived was that a great body of specialists in work for the young studied the exhibit with a view to making the Society one of its assets in uplift work.

On the evening of May 17th the Librarian delivered a short address entitled "History, The Child and Patriotism," in the Conference of Museums in connection with the Welfare Exhibit.

Action has been taken looking toward a permanent museum relative to Child Welfare.

Great Fire, 1871-

In September a request was sent to 700 members of the Society and old residents for gifts or loans of pictures and relics illustrative of the various stages of Chicago's civic development from the frontier village of 1833 to the metropolis of 1871, the hope being that sufficient material might be assembled to worthily commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Great Fire. On the afternoons of October 9th and 10th the "Old Settlers" were special guests of the

Special Exhibitions—Great Fire, 1871—(Continued)

Society and many pleasant reunions resulted as the Visitor's Register attests.

The first responses came from most unexpected quarters, some of them from persons who said that this notice was the first intimation they had ever had that such contributions were considered worthy of preservation by the Society. Inasmuch as the display cases in the Museum were filled with the Society's own exhibits it was found necessary to borrow cases for the new accessions of relics and pictures that began to flow in. The Field Museum responded cordially to the Librarian's request by supplying 150 square feet of glass-covered cases, thus making possible a logical and dignified arrangement of the exhibits which later proved interesting and even instructive to hundreds of visitors.

While the preparations for the Society's Fire Anniversary were at their height a request came from the manager of West Park, No. 2, that the Society would contribute something to the Fire Prevention Day exhibit to be held there on October 9th. Accordingly, a series of enlarged views of Chicago Fire scenes, among them a picture of Mrs. O'Leary's famous cow, was hastily dispatched. This is said to have been examined with interest by several thousand school children who gathered at the Park to learn about fire prevention.

Lest some have forgotten, it may not be out of place here to recall here that with the courage that has always characterized Chicago people the members of the Society did not wait for the ashes of the Great Fire to cool before they began securing mementoes of the destruction that had swept away their material possessions. It is owing to this unselfish zeal that the Society is able to show to the youth of to-day such priceless relics as the following:

The original draft of the Proclamation of the Mayor and Common Council providing for the preservation of order, signed by Roswell B. Mason, Mayor; Geo. Taylor Campbell, by R. B. Mason; Charles C. P. Holden, President Common Council; J. B. Brown, President Board of Police. The gift of Byron L. Smith.

An original hand-bill proclaiming the City to be under martial law.

Four (4) original telegrams of General Sheridan ordering troops, provisions and blankets for the fire sufferers.

More than one hundred narratives of personal experiences in the Fire, prepared at the Society's request by prominent citizens, among them Isaac N. Arnold, S. S. Greeley, Mrs. Henry M. King, Lambert Tree and George M. Higginson. The gathering of this legacy was largely due to the industry of the last mentioned gentleman.

Among valuable objects loaned were the following:

By Mr. John C. Shaffer, owner of *The Evening Post*, four documents of surpassing interest, namely, correspondence between General Sheridan and Secretary of War Belknap arranging for the government to supply military protection and food for the fire sufferers. Mr. Shaffer has since made these letters a gift to the Society.

By Mr. Christopher Bentham, twelve original negatives, 10x12 inches in size, made while the ruins were still smoking. This series has since been purchased by Mr. Benjamin Allen and presented to the Society.

By Mr. John Becker, a photographer, ten original

photographs of ruins (11x14 inches in size).

By Mrs. W. H. Flagg, a large collection of rare stereoscopic views before and after the Fire, together with photographs of prominent early residents. An actual photograph of Mrs. O'Leary's cottage after the fire was perhaps the most unique of these, and caused much discussion.

Mr. C. C. Curtiss loaned an interesting group of views of the site where the Chicago Club now stands, dating from the sixties to the present time, also a panoramic view of the ruins of the city looking north from Harrison Street.

Mrs. W. H. French loaned photographs before and after the Fire of the homes of James H., Chauncey, and George Bowen, situated in Michigan Avenue where

Special Exhibitions—Great Fire, 1871—(Continued)

Chicago Athletic Club now stands. With these were charred relics of celebrated pieces of sculpture which

were destroyed in the burning of these homes.

Mrs. P. C. Dyrenforth loaned a massive silver tankard and two pitchers of old English ware which her mother, Mrs. John F. Stafford, took from the sideboard of her home on Michigan Avenue where the University Club now stands and carried to a place of safety on the night of the fire.

Mde. Cyrus H. McCormick contributed a large number of specimens illustrating the action of the fire on various substances. These exhibit fantastic colors and shapes, in some instances impossible of identification

unless by the specialist.

A hand-truck with box used on the night of the Great Fire to carry the books of the firm of Chas. B. Sawyer & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, from their store at 38 and 40 Lake Street to Mr. Sawyer's residence on Indiana Avenue, together with the said books and a photograph of the store were contributed to the exhibit by Mr. Charles A. Sawyer.

The Society is greatly indebted to Miss Twitty of Oak Park for the loan of the most complete collection known of hand-bills bearing Proclamations of the Mayor and Council. It has long been the desire of the Society to own these Proclamations without which the collection of Chicago Fire souvenirs is not com-

plete.

Professor Elias Colbert contributed to the loan exhibits an object which it is supposed is absolutely unique, namely, a copy of the *Chicago Tribune* bearing the date October 9, 1911, and having printing only on the inside of the paper, that is, pages two and three. This half-completed sheet containing wordy editorials referring scathingly to the popular mania for fire insurance, and crop reports complaining bitterly of the "long continued drought," says not a word of the fire creeping momentarily nearer the "fire-proof" building of the *Tribune*. The following account of the printing of this paper is given in the words of Professor Colbert.

Special Exhibitions—Great Fire, 1871—(Continued)

"On Sunday night October 8th I was on the roof of the Tribune Building (as a member of the editorial staff), watching the progress of the fire across the city and dictating alternately to two reporters on either side. There had been no fear that the Tribune would burn as it was called 'completely fire-proof.' About two in the morning (of the 9th) a boy came up from the press room and said that no more copy could be used as word had come that steam was to be cut off and the presses shut down. I remained on the roof but a short time and descending to the press rooms found them deserted. The sheets of the next day's papers were in stacks printed on the inside, and waiting as the custom then was to be run through a second time for the matter on the first and last pages, which would have contained the news of the fire. I picked up a single sheet and took it home with me. I have never heard that another was in existence."

This yellowed and yet crisply fresh paper, treasured for four decades, is eloquent of the sterling qualities that characterized the men behind the newspapers in the days before the Fire.

A case filled with other newspapers, published immediately after the Fire, is a very attractive exhibit.

To the Evening Journal belongs the honor of being the only downtown paper issued on Wednesday, October 9, 1871, and this is a small single sheet labelled "Extra." To be sure, a paper entitled Happy Hours, published at 52 West Madison, bears the date "Tuesday, October 9th." Even the editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung labored under some delusion also, for the caption of his paper reads "Mittwoch, den 10. Oktober, 1871." The Tribune, Evening Journal and Post got out more or less regular issues on the 10th, and the Times published numerous "Extras" like small hand-bills on that date. Examples of each of these are exhibited.

Attendance-

The number of visitors to the library and collections, exclusive of attendance at special functions, such as receptions, lectures, etc., is as follows:

	READERS		VIS	VISITORS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1st quarter,	62	32	860	727	1681
2d quarter,	146	27	1686	1456	3315
3d quarter,	175	67	462	208	912
4th quarter,	130	31	788	446	1395
	513	157	3796	2837	7303

Total Readers, 670. Total Visitors, 6633.

The total attendance of this year is more than double that of last year, the largest number on one day being February 13, when 340 were recorded at the Lincoln—John Brown Exhibit. Last year but 117 attended on the opening day of the Lincoln anniversary. The second large attendance for one day was on December 16, when the Indian Exhibit was opened, 263 being recorded.

The total attendance at the seven evening functions of the year was 1071.

Applications filed for books record 2210 volumes specifically called for. A classification of the application blanks shows the relative demand in the different classes of works to be as follows:

Chicago history, geography, etc	557
Illinois history, geography, etc	170
Chicago and Illinois newspapers	286
"Old Northwest" and Mississippi Valley	308
Biography	85
Manuscripts	124
Indians and antiquities	46
Reference and miscelaneous works	108

Among notable visitors and early residents who have signed the Visitors' Register are the following:

Enoch Allen, who has lived in Chicago since 1854.

Frank G. Beaubien, son of Mark Beaubien, who came in 1826.

I. L. Beaubien, born in Chicago, 1858. Son of J. B. Beaubien and Katherine Penney.

Attendance—(Continued)

Francis A. Blackburn, son of John Blackburn, who came from Central New York to Livingston Co., Michigan, in 1827.

William Boldenweck, son of Carl Boldenweck, came in 1854.

Mrs. William Boldenweck, daughter of Frederick Samme, born in Chicago in 1852.

George B. Byron, who came to Chicago in 1862.

Catherine Buckmaster Curran, Alton, Ill., daughter of Nathaniel Buckmaster.

Susie W. Dickinson, daughter of Edward Hempstead, of Galena, came to Chicago in 1854.

William Dickinson, who came to Chicago, 1859.

Gustave Goodkind, who came to Chicago in 1856.

Charles Harris, who came to Chicago in 1853.

E. K. Hubbard, Middletown, Conn., who was born in Chicago in 1835.

William F. Hunt, who came to Chicago, April, 1854, son of Edwin Hunt, who first came in 1833 and located here in 1847.

Martin McNulty, who came to Chicago in 1862.

M. H. Madden, Member Old-Time Printers' Association—Chicago Typo. Union, No. 16, since April, 1866.

S. W. Mowers, Fayetteville, Pa., heard Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

E. E. Sirrine, son of Robert Sirrine, who was a pioneer in Illinois near Chicago about 1845.

Charles M. Trevess, printer in Chicago since 1861.

Tunis B. Van Wyck, son of Stephen D. Van Wyck, who was a cousin of Surgeon Van Vorhis, who succeeded Cooper at Fort Dearborn and perished in the massacre.

William A. Walter, son of Ethan Walter, Jr., who came to Chicago in 1837.

Andrew Ward, whose father was employed thirty years by Gurdon S. Hubbard.

F. A. Winkelman, who came to Chicago in 1841.

Charles Zschuppe, who came to Chicago in 1855.

CLASSES FROM SCHOOLS

Annie S. Newman and class of 15 from Spencerschool. Mina M. Watson and class of 60 from Monroe school. Mary E. Dunbar and class of 41 from Audubon School.

Mary E. Lynch and class of 45 from Raymond School.

Emma E. Brickley and class of 48 from Audubon School.

Nellie M. Walsh and class of 45 from Irving School. Nellie Butler and class of 30 from Irving School.

J. A. James and class of 30 from Northwestern

University.

B. F. Bullard and class of 6 in Lane Tech. High. George B. Masslidi and class of 7 from Wells School. Mrs. S. H. Wallace and class of 86 from Nash School. Mary R. E. Mann and Eighth Grade of Nash School. Anna Rondthaler and class of 22 from University School.

Nellie C. Hudd and class of 7 from Horace Greeley School.

Miss Johnstone and class of 22 from Douglas School.

Miss May Weddle and class of 26 from Kinzie School.

Miss Lynona Buckley and class of 17 from Kinzie School.

Miss Azile B. Reynolds and class of 22 from Kinzie School.

M. I. Irwin and class of 20 from Burroughs School. Jeanette Tidball and class of 49 from Morse School.

Mrs. S. H. Wallace and Mary R. E. Mann with class of 90 from Nash School.

Dora Wells and class of 12 from Chicago Teacher's College.

Albert S. Wilson and class of 29 from Library School at Urbana, Ill.

Julia M. Sheridan and class of 9 from La Salle School. Florence Burnett and class of 33 from Von Humboldt School.

Clara K. Olsen and class of 29 from Von Humboldt School.

Lillian H. Wright and Eighth Grade of Washington School.

Attendance—(Continued)

Emma G. Grimm and class of 22 from Mulligan School.

E. Perry and Eighth Grade of Chicago Latin School. H. F. Kling and class of 24 from Spencer School.

A. O. Rape and class of 37 from Ray School.

Mary A. Gilbert and class of 27 from Farragut School.

Mary R. E. Mann and class of 45 from Nash School.

Annie S. Newman and class of 18 from Spencer School.

5 pupils from Perkins Bass School. Total pupils—971.

Accessions-

The additions to the Library by gift and purchase since Nov. 1, 1911, are as follows:

187 manuscripts, 1016 pamphlets, 1474 miscellaneous 855 volumes, 44 maps, 3576 total.

Of the 3576 items received during the year, 2374 were donations.

While the number of accessions this year shows an increase of nearly one-third over those of last, there have been no large collections added. The classified list that follows serves to indicate the degree in which the various departments in the Society's chosen field are being strengthened by gift and purchase. Groups of special interest are Manuscripts, Chicago Imprints, Lincolniana, Slavery, War of 1812, and Mississippi Valley.

Probably the rarest book received during the year is Wyeth's Oregon; or, A Short History of a Long Journey to the Pacific, published at Cambridge, Mass., 1833. This with several other books on the same subject was added by Mr. Charles H. Conover, to the collection of works relative to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, already the most complete in existence, presented by him to this Society in 1910. The chief intrinsic historical interest of this book lies in the fact that Wyeth's band of New England farmers was the entering wedge of that policy, which the United States soon after de-

veloped, of taking possession of the Oregon country by home-seekers, as against the nomad occupancy of the fur-trading companies directed from Montreal, which was necessarily Great Britain's only resource. Clad modestly in the original grey-green wrappers in which it was published nearly four score years ago, this precious little volume is now folded in a silk cover which in turn slips into a crushed Levant asbestos-lined case, made by Zehnsdorf, well calculated to preserve it as a lasting monument to the Oregon pioneers and to the zeal of a Chicago bibliophile as well.

Besides several volumes noted elsewhere Mr. Conover has added to the Lewis and Clark Collection a personal check entirely in the handwriting of Meriwether Lewis when he was governor of Louisiana Territory. It is dated St. Louis, April 24, 1808, and is an order on the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States to pay to Z. Mussina the sum of four hundred dollars.

A gift which in a sense transcends all others in interest for Chicago people is a time yellowed pamphlet of twenty-six pages:

"Opinion of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, ON BEAUBIEN'S CLAIM, in the Case of Jackson, on the demise of Murray M'CONNELL vs. De Lafayette Wilcox," by Justice Smith, delivered at Vandalia, at the Adjourned Session for June term, 1837; Chicago, Edward H. Rudd, Printer, 1837.

The donor, Mr. Julius Frankel, has had this bit of early print luxuriously bound and encased in crushed levant as befits the book that possibly takes precedence of every other printed in Chicago except "An Act to Incorporate the City of Chicago, Passed March 1, 1837. Printed at the Office

of the Chicago Democrat," 1837.

This pamphlet might well be made the basis for an interesting investigation into early legal procedure, and it furnishes choice material for the local historian, as nearly every prominent citizen was sooner or later drawn into the case. Furthermore, Jean Baptiste Beaubien is known as the Second Permanent Settler of Chicago, having first come in 1804. He purchased "of the rightful owner thereof," after the Massacre in 1812, a log house directly south

substantial bronze tablet.

of the ruins of the Fort near the lake, which had stood since 1804. In 1823, when the garrison was withdrawn from the Fort, he purchased the Factory-House just outside the south wall, where he resided with his family until he left Chicago for his farm—the famous "Hardscrabble" -about 1840. During the winter of 1831-32, Mr. Beaubien was the honored president of the Village Debating Society, and was the colonel and organizer of the first Cook County His niece, Mrs. Le Beau, relates that he sent two of his sons and two daughters to France to be educated, and in every way did credit to Chicago as a gentleman and a scholar. The old homestead of Colonel Beaubien was where now is the southwest corner of South Water Street and Michigan Avenue. This was bid in at the land sale in June, 1839, by James H. Collins, a lawyer, for \$1,049, and, in the words of Médore Beaubien, "the very house my father was inhabiting, in which his family had been born and reared, and around which were the graves of his departed children, was sold from him in his old age."

The sale referred to took place June 20, 1839. Chicago Daily American of June 21, recounts that on that day an indignation meeting was held by the citizens, presided over by Wm. H. Brown, the first President of the Historical Society, and with John H. Kinzie and James Wadsworth as Secretaries, resolutions were passed denouncing Mr. Collins, and expressing regret that the Government should find it necessary to be so ungenerous to an old and respected citizen, who had been of great service to the early settlers of Chicago, particularly in their relations with the Indians. Without knowing it, the Chicago Historical Society in 1909 followed in the footsteps of its abovementioned first officers, for it sent an informal communication to the Chicago City Plan Committee urging that when Beaubien Court shall be absorbed into the new Michigan Boulevard link, that its original owner, Jean Baptiste Beaubien, be commemorated, if not by a statue, at least by a

From Hon. James H. Roberts, an Honorary Life member of the Society, has been received a collection of 40 documents and letters from public men of Illinois, ranging in date from 1813 to 1841. The letters are addressed to Thomas Mather, Esq., the maternal uncle of Judge Roberts.

Thomas Mather, born in 1795 in Hartford County, Connecticut, came to Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1818, and in 1820 represented Randolph County in the Second General Assembly of the State in which body he served almost continuously until 1836. Always prominent in public affairs, his correspondents included many of the notable men of his time, among them Pierre Menard, John Edgar, Ninian Edwards, John Reynolds; Daniel P. Cook, for whom Cook County was named; Nathaniel Pope, the first Secretary of Illinois Territory, through whose efforts the northern boundary of the State was fixed at 42° 30′ instead of at the southern bend of Lake Michigan; Sidney Breese, Samuel D. Lockwood, and Richard J. Hamilton, the father of Henry E. Hamilton.

With the letters are three papers, to each of which is appended a long list of signatures of citizens of Randolph County. These documents are addressed to Mr. Mather and three other members of the General Assembly from Randolph County, and purport to be instructions to these gentlemen to vote for a bill to call a convention for the purpose of altering the Constitution of the State. The signers of the instructions proposed to eliminate from the Constitution the words "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall hereafter be introduced into the State." This effort to change the Constitution in 1822 failed through the efforts of Col. Mather and kindred spirits, inaugurated the slavery struggle in Illinois.

In 1825 Col. Mather was appointed by President John Quincy Adams a Commissioner with Benj. H. Reeves and George C. Sibley to mark out a road "from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico." The original commission signed by Adams and Henry Clay, then

Secretary of State, is included in this collection.

The most interesting document of all, however, is an original plat of the Russell & Mather Addition to Chicago, drafted from memory by Gurdon S. Hubbard when in New York in 1835. This land which was bounded by Halsted Street, Chicago Avenue, the North Branch, Jefferson Street and Kinzie Street, had been purchased by Messrs. Hubbard, Russell and Mather for \$5,000. Within three months after its purchase with nothing but an engraving of this rough

draft as evidence, Mr. Hubbard sold one-half of the land to New York purchasers for \$80,000. When the news reached Chicago by slow stage coach it was discredited, but when Mr. Hubbard confirmed the report an unprecedented boom in real estate resulted.

The Trustees of the Lambert Tree Estate have deposited with the Society the following manuscripts bequeathed under the will of the late Judge Tree: Letter of Abraham Lincoln to Stephen A. Douglas accepting the latter's plan for the joint-debates, and a large portfolio containing autograph letters from persons famous in history, among them two letters from George Washington. Through the kindness of Mr. Seymour Morris, one of the Trustees, the Lincoln letter has been printed in facsimile and distributed to the members.

From Mr. Elbert Wheeler, an early resident of Arlington Heights, through the solicitation of Dr. C. A. Earle, of Des Plaines, have been received two manuscript volumes containing the Records of the Elk Grove (Ill.) Congregational Church, 1836 to 1865; and 48 letters of admission and dismissal of members, some of the former dated as early as 1833.

The record begins as follows:

Elk Grove, Feb. 13, 1836. In pursuance of religion met at the House of Brother Aaron Miner for the purpose of organizing a Church of Christ.

Rev. N. C. Clark and Deacon J. Clark attended for that purpose.

Brother M. Morse was chosen scribe.

Letters were then presented and read by the following persons: Aaron Miner, Hannah Miner, Lavina Wilder, Salome Skinner, Frederick T. Miner and Miranda Miner, from Church of Christ, in Waitsfield, Vt., Mark Morse, Mehitable Morse, John Whiting and Betsy Whiting from the Church of Christ in Rochester, Vt.

Following the above are the Articles of Faith, and the roll of the subsequent members. Mr. Wheeler informed the writer, who visited him on his beautiful farm near Arlington Heights, that Aaron Miner was a Revolutionary soldier and that a majority of the community were from New England. Dr. Earle, who is compiling a history of the Des Plaines River settlements, says that it was necessary for him to make a journey to the Pacific Coast to find the descendants of most of these people, whose farms long ago passed into other hands.

The records, as well as the letters, show the business of the Church generally to have been conducted with great decorum, albeit not without occasional controversy. The following communication is cited as an indication that the New England conscience did not suffer by being transplated:

Elk Grove, October 17. Bretheren of Elk Grove Church. Tho I am not concious of saying it, yet as my Brother says that I said I considered Mr. Drake had done what was as good as stealing or what was no better then stealing I think it is posible I might of so said, though I am not sensible of saying so. If I said he stole the trees, or, that it was as good as stealing or, enything like it, it was hasty & I redely take it back, & regret that I said it. But that taking the trees as

he (Mr. Drake) did I shall as ever say, I think the example a bad one for a Minister or any one else, & a moral wrong.

Yours in haste, I. C. GOULD.

At the request of the Librarian that Mr. Wheeler contribute something from his own experience, there has been received from him a most valuable account of encounters between "Lincoln hirelings" and "Copperheads" in the vicinity of Chicago in 1863 and 4.

Another gift negotiated by Dr. Earle is a series of five letters from Reverend William Barry, the founder of this Society, written to the Reverend Augustus H. Conant of Geneva, Ill. These letters all bear dates between April and September, 1856, and relate to the conduct of the Society in the first months of its existence.

The letter quoted below will doubtless be read with interest by the members of the Society for it might almost be styled "The Book of Genesis" in the archives of the So-

ciety.

Rev. A. H. Conant,

Chicago, April 28, 1856.

My Dear Brother: I write partly to apologize for my nonappearance at Geneva owing to ill health, in part, &, in part, to engrossments, wh. have absorbed my time. My family left for

the East, last Friday, & I have been charged also with some care & labor in starting the "Chicago Historical Society," whose laboring oar, I almost regret to say is put into my hands. For several weeks the plan of it has been maturing with care; for you well know, that, for such an institution to be successful, & do its proper work, it must be made up of "just and impartial" men and not be perverted to the purposes of party. Fortunately we begin with men "fit & few" some twenty, not to be enlarged beyond thirty, the first year—and never more than sixty resident members.

You will understand the advantages of this arrangment, in a new Society like this. We hope to make corresponding members, of whom I hope you will be one. We propose to found a Library—to establish a Depository of Mss. & not least to attempt a full and scientific exploration of aboriginal remains in the State. I think Chicago enterprise & liberality will do all this. There is already talk of buying a lot for the Society's use. Our chief men are the Ogdens, Scammons, W. H. Brown, Judges Skinner and Manierre, Drs. Blaney and Davis, &c., whose names alone will inspire confidence. Do not doubt the right beginning is made. Mr. Ogden gives us rooms for the present in the 3d story of his fine building, corner of Clark & Lake Streets & the Society have put upon myself their charge. Please come & see me. And now let me bespeak your ever ready aid. Our first regular meeting comes off the third Tuesday eve' in May. Will you not be our first correspondent. I ask you, because I would like to have you take this first honor. Just sit down at your leisure, these coming three weeks, and write your recollections. Give us a sketch of the settlements on the Aux Plaines—the names of the first settlers—the events under your cognisance, the chief pioneers and what you know of them—your recollections of the beginnings of Chicago, and whatever else would interest the Society & the Public. Just give the plain narration of your Reminiscences of your long life, West, in your own way. I know it will be welcomed, and you may nossibly see it, ere long in print. At all events, give us of the "abundance of the heart." I should like you would bring it, before the 19th May & permit me to consult you. We have much work to do, & I should value your counsel. Dr. Smallwood & myself are on the Committee on Eccles'l History. I wish you could be a member also, for we provide for Corresponding Members. I write this in haste, but with full confidence in the pleasure you will take in my announcement. Cannot Dr. La Baron give us a paper of a scientific character, connected with his favorite pursuits. Please excuse the freedom with which I have asked so much of you, & with kind regards to your family & all our highly esteemed friends at Geneva, believe me.

Sincerely yr friend & bro,

(Signed) WM. BARRY.
What aboriginal remains have you on Fox River or in your region? We have Mr. Lapham's work on Wisconsin Remains—a fine book.

From Mr. Henry E. Hamilton have been received two letters. One of these dated New Ark, 11 July, 1802, is from Ahira Hubbard, the father of Mrs. Gurdon S. Hubbard, to his sister Pamela Hubbard giving a very spirited account of the writer's prospects in business and his success in society in his new home. Those fortunate enough to have known the daughter of this gentleman would find in this letter the same vivacious humor that distinguished her

writing and conversation down to the day of her death. The postage on the missive was 17 cents from Newark, N. J.,

to Claremont, N. H.

The other letter dated St. Louis, November 12, 1818, is from Elizur Hubbard to his wife in New London, Conn., and is particularly interesting for in it the father of Gurdon S. Hubbard gives us an intimate description of the son which seems almost a prophecy of the great part he was to play in the building of Chicago. The letter reads in part as follows:

"You have before this received our good son Gurdon's letter, whereby you were informed of his arrival here, and of his good and perfect state of health. He has grown very large since he left us last Spring, and seems to have improved himself equally with his growth. He seems to be very ambitious to excell in his business and while here he obtained the united praises of all who became acquainted with him. He left here for his wintering ground two days since."

It will be remembered by the readers of Mr. Hubbard's Autobiography that on this, his first trip for the American Fur Company, he had stopped at Chicago several days, be-

fore descending to St. Louis.

Mr. Henry E. Hamilton has performed a service for the Society that perhaps no one now living could have done as completely, namely, to make a plat of that section of the North Side lying between Chicago Avenue and the River, Clark Street and the Lake, locating upon it such residences as were there before 1850. It is interesting to note that this section which contained the homes of a large number of the most prominent citizens of that period has not lost its character today. Among these citizens there is only space to mention: William B. Ogden, Julian Rumsey, E. I. Tinkham, John H. Kinzie, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Richard J. Hamilton, Mark Skinner, Billy Caldwell, Leander Mc-Cormick, J. T. Ryerson, E. K. Rogers, Theron Pardee, S. H. Kerfoot, S. D. Childs, Justin Butterfield, George W. Dole, Grant Goodrich, H. O. Stone, Geo. M. Higginson, Walter Kimball, Geo. F. Foster, H. H. Magee, Isaac Mc-Cagg, Walter L. Newberry and Isaac N. Arnold. At Illinois and Wolcott Streets was the old North Presbyterian Church and only a block away the New England Congregational and St. James' Episcopal Churches. The town well was at the foot of Cass Street.

Through the courtesy of JUDGE E. O. BROWN the Society last summer had the privilege of making a typewritten copy of the unpublished autobiography of Stephen A. Douglas, the original manuscript of which is owned by Hon. Robert M. Douglas. Of this Judge Douglas writes as follows:

The original of the above sketch of Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, is in a small blank book found among his private papers. It is in his own handwriting, hastily written and evidently never revised or continued. It is dated September 1, 1838, when he was only twenty-five years of age, and does not extend beyond his service in the Legislature. It was evidently never intended for publication but may now have some public interest as the candid statement of the boyhood and early manhood of a young man who had bravely and successfully faced life's battle; and who was writing frankly purely for his own future information, and at a time when the circumstances were yet fresh in his mind. Autobiographies are generally carefully written in old age when the circumstances of early youth have grown dim, and perhaps unconsciously colored by the struggles and experiences of after life.

(Signed) ROBERT M. DOUGLAS.

Greensboro, N. C., October 1, 1908.

Another manuscript which the Society has had the privilege of copying is the Journal of young Alexander Leslie, of Aberdeen, Scotland, for the years 1857 and 1858. As these years were spent in Chicago and Galena, Ill., and as Mr. Leslie was a keen observer and spirited writer this journal which when copied filled over fifty typewritten pages, has not a dull passage for the historian of this region. Beginning with the moment of leaving his home he describes the journey to London, and the meeting there with Mr. George Smith, Banker, of Chicago, who entertained him at various clubs and places of amusement. Continuing he tells of the fifteen days' passage on board the "Kangaroo" en route for New York, and his week's sight seeing in that city. Having purchased a "series of thro' tickets to Chicago with stop-over privileges" he proceeded in a leisurely fashion visiting points of interest along the way and writing each day in his diary lengthy descriptions of the manners and customs of the Americans, and comparisons of English and American railroad accommodations, much to the advantage of the latter. Mr. Leslie only stopped long enough at Chicago to change cars for Galena but soon returned here to enter the bank of Mr. George Smith. Here follows a catalogue of current events in political, social,

religious, dramatic and business circles which is unsurpassed for detail as far as the present writer knows, by any other diarist. It is not known just how long Mr. Leslie remained in Chicago. He died in London in 1910. It is through the courtesy of MISS HELEN LESLIE CARTER, a niece of the writer, that the privilege of making this copy from the original diary was given.

A collection of documents and photographs of surpassing interest in connection with the opening of the Civil War, is the gift of Mr. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, now a resident of Stephensville, Texas, but a survivor of the celebrated Cairo Expedition, that left Chicago, April 21, 1861, under command of General R. K. Swift, this being Illinois' first response to President Lincoln's call for troops issued after the firing on Fort Sumter, just three days preceding. This collection consisting of forty-one documents and seven photographs among the former original telegrams from the Secretary of War, and from Governor Yates, muster rolls, equipment memoranda, official reports and correspondence, together with the donor's narrative of the expedition and Capt. D. F. Bremner's account of the "Highland Guard," constitute a new chapter in this undertaking of which Illinois is so justly proud. The gathering in Chicago of the surviving comrades to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Departure of the Cairo Expedition is responsible for the bringing of these papers to Chicago last April and the Historical Society is indebted to Mr. John Young, President of the Survivors for their transmittal to our archives.

No loyal Chicagoan can read William Christian's graphic account without a stirring of the martial spirit as he pictures the flower of Chicago's chivalry recruiting in the April twilight, the secret enlistment of the youthful sons of our first citizens, in the old Ellsworth Armory, Turner's Halls, Board of Trade Hall and other places of cherished memory. The fact of this almost instantaneous mobilization

is emphasized by the following quotation:

The nearest approach to a real soldier in Chicago, at this time, was the Ellsworth Zouaves, who under the command of the gallant Col. Ellsworth had only recently returned from a tour of the Eastern and Southern states, where they wrested the laurels of victory from all contesting military companies....It was probably owing to the fact, that two of the companies organized were officered by members of this command, who were splendid drill masters, and also to the fact that many had participated in the Wide

Awake companies that marched in the presidential campaign which elected Lincoln.

Every school boy in Chicago ought to be familiar with this story and thus be prepared as opportunity may offer to fitly perpetuate the memory of the participants in the Cairo Expedition, and because these names were music in the ears of the grandfathers of these boys let us record once more the list of first officers of the six companies which constituted it:

Captain James Smith, Chicago Light Artillery. Captain James R. Hayden, Chicago Zouaves, Co. A. Captain John H. Clybourne, Chicago Zouaves, Co. B. Captain Frederick Harding, Chicago Light Infantry. Captain Gustav Kowald, Turner Union Cadets. Lincoln Rifles, Captain Geza Mihalotzy.

A group of documents reminiscent of the Chicago Fire is the gift of Col. F. A. EASTMAN. They are as follows, three National Bank notes charred beyond possibility of redemption; a document headed, "An Act for the relief of Francis A. Eastman, postmaster at Chicago, authorizing the officers of the Post Office Department to settle accounts of Mr. Eastman, and to credit him with so much of the amount of postal receipts, including money received for postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold up to the eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as was on hand and destroyed by fire in the safe of the government in said post office the ninth day of October...approved, March 12, 1872." Accompanying the above is a letter from the Auditor the Treasury transmitting a statement of the account exhibiting a balance in his favor of \$104. The letter is dated Dec. 19, 1873.

A manuscript entitled "A Description of the Inexpressible," by Julian Hawthorne, this being a remarkably vivid word picture of Chicago's great achievement—the Columbian Exposition. The gift of Mr. Julius Frankel.

From Mrs. Lynden Evans the contract between Augustus St. Gaudens and the Trustees under the will of Eli Bates for the Lincoln Statue in Lincoln Park, together with the correspondence thereabouts, and also concerning the Bates Fountain, including autograph letters of St. Gaudens and others. These papers constitute a valuable chapter in

the history of Lincoln Park and exemplify in an interesting manner the relations of a public benefactor, a public service body and the artist.

From Mr. James McNally, a valuable series of wall maps of Chicago and Cook County.

Among Dr. Schmidt's gifts should be mentioned the following: Kendall's monumental work on "The War Between the United States and Mexico"; an autograph letter of ten pages written by Morton Stephan, founder of the sect of Stephanists and the leader of a band of German Emigrants who settled in Illinois between 1777 and 1846, dated Kaskaskia, Ill., 15 October 1841; also, twelve copies of Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, 1803. One of these papers contains a letter from Michilimackinac, dated Nov. 19, 1803, which gives an account of the building of "a fort at the bottom of Lake Michigan, at a place called Chicago," and mentions the opposition met with from the neighboring Indians.

MANUSCRIPTS

Account book of J. S. Burgess of the Chicago Journal, Oct. 1, 1847, to March 1, 1851. The gift of Mr. C. F. LIEBECK.

Memorial resolutions in memory of the "death of Marshal Horan, Assistant Marshal Burroughs and the other officers and members of the Fire Department who lost their lives at the fire in the Union Stock Yards, which occurred December 22, 1910," by the Chicago Board of Underwriters. The gift of the Board through Mr. R. N. Trimmingham.

Historic Sites and Scenes in Randolph County, Illinois, by Rev. W. M. Butler, Sparta, Illinois. Typewritten ms.

Patent to 1,000 acres of land in Virginia, issued 5 Sept., 1788, to Jean Girault, said land being part of the tract "set apart for the Officers and soldiers of the Virgina State Line," signed by Edm. Randolph.

Jean Girault served under George Rogers Clark in Illinois.

Land patent granted John Holbrook for 80 acres in Cook County, Illinois, dated, 20 May, 1841, and signed by John Tyler, President. The gift of Mr. Charles H. Conover.

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MANUSCRIPTS

Letter from Melville W. Fuller to Hon. Thomas Dent, dated Chicago, Jan. 28, 1886, appointing him a member of the Committee of the Cook County Bar to attend the funeral of Hon. David Davis; also, Letter from Hon. Lambert Tree to Judge Dent, dated Brussels, May 31, 1886, relative to the case of Dexter vs. Tree, et al. The gift of Judge Dent.

See preceding pages for collections of manuscripts.

CHICAGO IMPRINTS

"Opinion of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, on Beaubien's Claim, in the Case of Jackson, on the Demise of Murray M'Connell, Vs. De Lafayette Wilcox," by Justice Smith, Chicago: Edward H. Rudd, printer, 1837. The gift of Mr Julius Frankel.

"The Prairie Farmer," edited by J. S. Wright and J. Ambrose Wight, vol. 6, Chicago: J. S. Wright, 1846.

"New Map of Chicago, Comprising the Whole City," published by *Hall & Co.*, Chicago, 1855. The gift of Hon. Thomas Dent.

"Call 'Em Names, Jeff," words by R. Tompkins, music by Wurzel, Chicago: Root & Cady, 1862. The gift of Mr. Julius Frankel.

"Complete Edition of the Voice of the Fair," published under the auspices of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, Andrew Shuman, editor, Chicago: Rounds & James, 1865. The gift of Mr. A. F. Wanner, through Mr. George H. Fergus.

"Sixth Annual Catalogue of the University of Chicago, 1864-65," Church, Goodman & Cushing.

"Chicago Illustrated," Literary Description, by James W. Sheahan, Illustrations by the Chicago Lithographic Co., Chicago: *Jevne & Almini*, 1866. The gift of Dr. O. L. Schmidt.

"Sherman House Polka Redowa," by A. J. Vaas, Chicago: n. d. The gift of Dr. O. L. Schmidt.

Of exceptional interest. Has view [8x11 in.] of the Sherman House and surroundings about 1866, on cover.

CHICAGO IMPRINTS

"Minutes of the Fourth Triennial Convention, Held at Chicago, April 16, 1867, in Connection with the Chicago Theological Seminary," Chicago: Dean & Ottaway, 1867.

"Edwards' Annual Director to the Inhabitants, Institutions, etc., etc., in the City of Chicago, for 1868-9," Chicago: Edwards & Co., 1868. The gift of Mr. Louis A. Seeberger.

"School Lyrics, a Collection of Hymns and Tunes," edited by W. Ludden, Chicago: Root & Cady, 1868. The gift of Mr. Julius Frankel.

"Map of South Chicago and Environs, Showing Parks, Boulevards, &c, published by Clarke, Layton & Co., Real Estate Brokers, Also Showing Tracts of Land To Be Offered by Them at Their Great Auction Sale in Farwell Hall, May 20th, 1869, Taken from a Map of Chicago & Environs, published by Rufus Blanchard," Chicago: Shober & Co., Lith. [1869]. The gift of Hon. Thomas Dent.

"Real Estate: Great Annual Sale, at Auction, of Three Million Dollars' Worth of Choice Chicago Real Estate, on the 20th Day of May, A. D., 1869, in Farwell Hall, on Madison Street, between La Salle and Clark, by Clarke, Layton & Co., Chicago, Ill.," Chicago: Chicago Evening Post, 1869.

"Public Parks; Their Effects upon the Moral, Physical and Sanitary Condition of the Inhabitants of Large Cities; with Special Reference to the City of Chicago," by John H. Rauch, M. D., Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Company, 1869.

"Statistical and Historical Review of Chicago," by the City Directory Publishing House, Chicago, 1869. The gift of Mr. Charles F. Gunther.

CHICAGO FIRE

"Evening Journal-Extra," Chicago, Monday, October 9, 1871. The gift of Mr. WILLIAM R. STIRLING.

The Same. The gift of Mr. G. A. M. LILJENCRANTZ.

CHICAGO FIRE

"From the Ruins Our City Shall Rise; Song and Chorus," by Geo. F. Root, Cleveland: S. Brainard's Sons, 1871. The gift of the Publishers.

"History of the Great Fires in Chicago and the West," by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, New York, 1871. The gift of Mr. Charles F. Gunther.

"Lost and Saved; Song and Chorus," by Geo. F. Root, Cleveland: S. Brainard's Sons, 1871. The gift of the Publishers.

"Passing Through the Fire; Song and Chorus," by Geo. F. Root, Cleveland; S. Brainard's Sons, 1871. The gift of the Publishers.

"The Song of the Chicago Court-House Bell," by Isaac A. Pool; also "Some Scraps and Notes concerning the Metal and its History," n. d., n. p. The gift of Mr. Horace Brooks Dyrenforth.

CHICAGO MISCELLANY

"Articles of Government of the Beethoven Society, Chicago, Ill., Adopted, 1874." The gift of Mr. George Engelke.

"Bibliography of College, Social, University and Church Settlements," compiled by Caroline Williamson Montgomery, Chicago, 1911. The gift of MISS JANE ADDAMS.

"The Book of Chicagoans; a Biographical Dictionary of Leading Living Men of the City of Chicago, 1911," edited by Albert Nelson Marquis, Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Company, 1911. The gift of Mr. Charles F. Gunther.

"Book of the North Shore; Homes, Gardens, Landscapes, Highways and Byways, Past and Present," by Marian A. White, Chicago: J. Harrison White, 1910. The gift of Mr. AND Mrs. J. HARRISON WHITE.

"Chicago Antiquities: Comprising Original Items and Relations, Letters, Extracts and Notes, Pertaining to Early Chicago," by Henry H. Hurlbut, Chicago: Printed for the Author, 1881.

CHICACO MISCELLANY

"Chicago City Manual, 1910," by Francis A. Eastman, Chicago: Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library, 1910. The gift of the AUTHOR.

"Chicago's Greatest Issue; an Official Plan," by the Chicago Plan Commission, 1911. The gift of the COMMISSION.

"Chicago Illustrated; a Set of 100 Representative Photographic Views, Reproduced on Steel Plate Paper," by the Chicago Lithotype Company, Chicago, 1887.

"The Child in the City; a Handbook of the Child Welfare Exhibit at the Coliseum, May 11-May 25, 1911."

"The Daily News Almanac and Year-book 1911," Chicago: Chicago Daily News Company. The gift of Mr. Victor F. Lawson.

"Diamond Jubilee First Methodist Episcopal Church: Souvenir Program, Anniversary Services, November twenty to twenty-second, Ninteen hundred and ten," [Chicago].

"Die Stadt Chicago, Ihre Söhne und Ihre Bürger im Allgemeinen," von Eliza Roth, Chicago, 1894.

"Directory of the Public Schools of the City of Chicago, 1910-1911," by the Board of Education, City of Chicago. The gift of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

"Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, 1860-1910," edited by Henry H. Belfield and John M. Coulter, Chicago, 1910. The gift of Mr. J. A. Vance.

"Foiled by a Lawyer; a Story of Chicago," Chicago: Clark & Longley, 1885.

"Geschichte Der Kathol. Kirche Chicago's," von I. C. Bürgler, Chicago: W. Kuhlmann, 1889.

"The Glory of the Conquered; the Story of a Great Love," by Susan Glaspell, 11th ed., New York, 1909. The gift of the Auтнок.

"The Graphic History of the Fair; Containing a Sketch of International Expositions, a Review of the Events Lead-

CHICAGO MISCELLANY

ing to the Discovery of America, and a History of the World's Columbian Exposition Held in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, May 1 to October 31, 1893," Chicago: The Graphic Company, 1894. The gift of Mr. John T. Dale.

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"The Homestead of a Colonial Dame; a Monograph," by Alice Crary Sutcliffe, Poughkeepsie, 1909. The gift of the AUTHOR.

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"The United Negro: His Problems and His Progress," edited by I. Garland Penn and J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga., 1902. The gift of Mr. Charles F. Gunther.

"The Von Reisenkampff-Ulrich Family History," compiled by Bartow A. Ulrich, Chicago: University Printing Co., 1907. The gift of the AUTHOR.

The Chicago Daily News, Inter Ocean, Record-Herald and Tribune, as well as the leading magazines of the city, continue to donate their files to the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE M. McIlvaine, Librarian.

On Motion of Mr. Mulligan, seconded by Mr. F. M. Schmidt, the Librarian's Report was accepted, approved and referred to the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Nominations now returned, and its Chairman, BISHOP CHENEY, presented its report as follows:

November 21, 1911.

Mr. President:

The Nominating Committee begs leave to recommend the following names for election:

For President, THOMAS DENT, to succeed himself.

For First Vice-President, WALTER C. NEWBERRY, to succeed himself.

For Second Vice-President, Charles H. Conover, to succeed himself.

For Members of the Executive Committee:

Mr. Clarence A. Burley, for the term ending November, 1915.

Mr. Charles F. Gunther, for the term ending November, 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, CHARLES HENRY MULLIKEN, JULIAN MASON.

On motion of Mr. Frankel, seconded by Mr. R. E. Schmidt, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the persons named for the several offices. The Secretary did as instructed and The President declared the nominees duly elected.

As there was no deferred business, The President requested the Acting Secretary to read the proposed Amendments to the Constitution and the By-Laws of the Chicago Historical Society, which had been sent to the members in the printed notice of the Annual Meeting.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

That Section 1 of Article II. of the Constitution be

amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. This Society shall be composed of Honorary Life, Life, Annual, Honorary, and Corresponding members, all of whom shall be elected by ballot of the Executive Committee, unless by unanimous consent they shall be elected by a *viva-voce* vote cast at a regular meeting by twelve

Annual Meeting—(Continued)

legally qualified voters. Two adverse ballots of the Executive Committee shall reject a candidate.

That a new section be added to Article II. of the Con-

stitution to be numbered 4, as follows:

Section 4. Before any person be elected a member by the Executive Committee such person shall be proposed by two members of the Society, and the name of such proposed member and the proposers shall have been posted for at least two weeks.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

That the By-Laws be amended by striking out Section 4 of Article I. of the By-Laws.

Dr. Schmidt moved that this proposed alteration and amendment to Section 1 of Article II. and the proposed addition of a new section to Article II., known as Section 4, be adopted. The motion, seconded by Mr. Frankel, was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Schmidt, seconded by Mr. Gunther, then moved that the proposed amendment to the By-Laws namely, to strike out Section 4 of Article I. of the By-Laws, be adopted. It was unanimously adopted.

There being no further business, on motion, the Society adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

O. L. SCHMIDT, Acting Secretary.

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